

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
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FILE NO 65-1642

REPORT MADE AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	DATE WHEN MADE 3/30/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/7 - 3/22/49	REPORT MADE BY FRANK G. JOHNSTONE	ASG hrh dep mhp kla
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TITLE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED INTERNAL SECURITY - R EXCEPT WHERE KNOWN OTHERWISE		CHARACTER OF CASE K-1-3 K-5-1
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SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

No evidence of Communist or espionage activities by ALGER HISS developed through associates, former neighbors, or members of former "liberal group" at Accokeek, Md. Investigation in vicinity of various Baltimore residences of CHAMBERS failed to develop any evidence of HISS-CHAMBERS associations. No evidence developed of HISS ownership of American Oriental rug CHAMBERS claimed HISS gave CHAMBERS family in late 1935. Evidence developed and set out regarding Maryland registration of 1934 Ford Sedan by Mrs. CHAMBERS, Aug. 2, 1937, and subsequent trade-in on new 1937 Ford Sedan with Schmidt Motor Co., Randallstown, Md., on Nov. 23, 1937, involving also a cash payment of \$486.75. Files of various oil companies at Baltimore, Md., contain no record of any gasoline charge account for ALGER HISS. Neighborhood investigation in vicinity of Baltimore residences of CHAMBERS fails to develop any derogatory information regarding CHAMBERS' reputation, associates, and activities. Selective Service information re CHAMBERS set out. The CHAMBERS re-interviewed regarding reported burial of confidential documents on SPIER farm near Glen Gardner, New Jersey, in 1932-33, Mrs. CHAMBERS having admitted burying Communist literature only which was recovered by her in Fall of 1933. Further investigation of FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN negative. Interviews with additional associates of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO set out, resulting in suggestions for reinterview with RENO. Nothing of significance found among RENO's personal effects. Investigation establishes residence of WILLIAM and ANNA SPIEGEL at 112 East Madison St., Baltimore, Md., from at least November, 1936, to June, 1938. No persons located who observed CHAMBERS

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED John McTaniel	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 74-1333-3072
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BA 65-1642

or DAVID CARPENTER at SPIEGELS' apartment or who knew of photographic operations there. Pre-trial examination of CHAMBERS continues in HISS-CHAMBERS libel suit at Baltimore. ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING continues refusal to be interviewed, with improvement reported in her physical and mental condition. Baltimore obtained originals of K-340 through K-342, determined by Laboratory to be identical with K-c 1, K-c 2, and K-c 4 respectively. Further investigation of employment of DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN set out. Baltimore has no further information regarding location of ZIMMERMAN apartment in Washington, D. C. Present address of JOHN THEODORE HERRMANN determined to be Care of Wells Fargo Co., Mexico City, Mexico. Determined WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE resided at 14 West Franklin St., Baltimore, for about 4 months in Summer, 1937. Investigation continuing to determine Baltimore apartment used by CRANE for photographic purposes. FGJ subpoena served on WILLIAM ROSEN, March 1, 1949, at Baltimore, Md. Specimens from personal typewriters of CHAMBERS determined by Laboratory not to have been written on same machine as Q-5 or Q-6 through Q-69. No additional HISS typewritten specimens obtained. Investigation into background and associates of HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, PETER MICHELANGELO, ADRINI, and ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN set out. Efforts to trace checks on Baltimore banks deposited in account of ALGER HISS at Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C., partially negative due to old records being destroyed. Identifiable checks were from mother, Mrs. MARY L. HISS, for \$6,000 and several small checks, and Mrs. BERTHA T. HISS for \$1,000, and EDWARD W. CASE, Westminster, Md., real estate man, for \$100. CHARLES W. COLLIER fails to identify ANDREW MERRIE's unknown secretary, reported successor to CHAMBERS as courier in Communist underground in Washington, D. C., in 1934. Interview negative with THOMAS EDWARD SMITH, Trappe, Md., former janitor of SILVERMAN apartment building in Washington, D. C., regarding Persian rugs given SILVERMAN and others by CHAMBERS in behalf of BYKOV in 1936-37.

BORTS

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REFERENCE: Bureau file 74-1333.
Report of SA JESSE F. FARR dated Jan. 28, 1949, at Baltimore, Md.
Report of SA WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER dated Jan. 28, 1949, at Baltimore, Md.
Report of SA DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN dated Feb. 17, 1949, at Baltimore, Md.
Report of SA JOSEPH M. KELLY dated Feb. 28, 1949, at New York City.
Reports of SA ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE dated Feb. 21 and March 10, 1949, at New York City.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

	<u>Pages</u>
1. ALGER HISS - BACKGROUND AND ACTIVITY	3 - 49
(a) "Liberal Group" revolving around LENOIR HISS and SALLY RINGE at Accokeek, Maryland	3 - 15
(b) Investigation in connection with CHAMBERS' residences in Baltimore to develop continuous HISS-CHAMBERS association up to Spring of 1933	16 - 31
1 - 903 St. Paul Street	16 - 19
2 - 1617 Eutaw Place	19 - 23
3 - 3310 Auchentoroly Terrace	23 - 25
4 - 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace	25 - 30
5 - Inquiries through public utilities	30 - 31
(c) Investigation regarding trade-in of 1934 Ford Sedan and purchase of new 1937 Ford Sedan by Mrs. ESTHER CHAMBERS in November 1937	32 - 36
(d) Investigation re checks on Baltimore banks deposited to account of ALGER HISS at Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C.	37 - 44
(e) Investigation regarding American oriental rug CHAMBERS claims HISS gave the CHAMBERS family, probably in late 1935	45 - 47
(f) Investigation through various oil company charge accounts to establish HISS automobile trip to New England in Summer of 1937	48 - 49
2. ALGER HISS - ASSOCIATES	50 - 57
(a) GEORGE BLACKWELL, investigation to locate	50
(b) WARNER GARDNER, interview with	50 - 51
(c) JOHN HENRY LEWIN, interview with	51
(d) Mrs. L. R. MCKEE, nee CONSTANCE MOON SUPPLEE, former State Department Secretary of LAWRENCE DUGGAN, interview with	51 - 54
(e) LILLIAN STONE, aka Mrs. HAROLD WEISBERG, interview with	54

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

	<u>Pages</u>
(f) HELEN WARE CAPPEL, aka Mrs. CLARENCE C CAPPEL, interview with	54 - 55
(g) Dr. ISAIAH BONNAN, interview with	56 - 57
3. ALGER HISS - FORMER NEIGHBORS	58
(a) Captain PAUL L. HUDSON, investigation to locate	58
4. PRISCILLA FANSLER HISS - BACKGROUND AND ACTIVITIES	59
(a) Reported attendance at Johns Hopkins University Medical School, Baltimore	59
5. JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS - BACKGROUND AND ACTIVITIES	60 - 70
(a) Reported card playing associates	60
(b) Transcript of radio broadcast, "WHITTAKER CHAMBERS MEETS THE PRESS"	60
(c) Typewritten note addressed to "KARL" and signed "H"	61 - 62
(d) Baltimore neighborhood investigations	62 - 68
1. General	62
2. YMCA, Baltimore	63
3. 2610 St. Paul Street, Baltimore	63 - 65
4. Bixler's Church Road, Route 2, Westminster, Md.	65 - 68
(e) Selective Service information	69 - 70
6. MRS. ESTHER CHAMBERS - BACKGROUND AND ACTIVITIES	71 - 75
(a) Park School employment	71 - 72
(b) Reported burial of confidential documents on the SPIER Farm near Glen Gardner, New Jersey	72 - 75
7. FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN - ASSOCIATES	76 - 78
(a) BUD and JOE MASON - investigation to locate	76
(b) MARVIN EDGAR MARTINDALE, aka "BUZZ," interview with	76 - 77

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

	<u>Pages</u>
(c) THOMAS KING, THOMAS HEALY, and JOHN NIED, interviews with	77 - 78
8. FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO - ASSOCIATES AND ACTIVITIES	79 - 117
(a) LAWSON LAWRENCE ROSENBERG, interview with	79 - 81
(b) ABRAHAM KOTELCHUCK, interview with	81 - 83
(c) RHEABEL JANE LENDELSONN JAFFE, aka Mrs. LOUIS ABRAHAM JAFFE, interview with	83 (84-86 deleted)
(d) PATRICK WHELAN, background information	87 - 88
(e) HARRY SPECTOR, IRVING SPECTOR, interviews with	88 - 92
(f) Dr. BORIS GARFINKEL, interview with	92 - 94
(g) Mrs. MARSON or MARRON SHAW, request to interview	94
(h) Library records at Aberdeen Proving Ground	94 - 95
(i) Bank account, Forcst Park Office, Union Trust Company, Baltimore, Md.	95 - 97
(j) JOSEPH JAFFE, investigation regarding	97 - 99
(k) HARRIET R. BROWN, Mrs. EMMA CHANDLER, interviews with	99 - 100
(l) Analytical review of RENO's personal effects	100 - 103
(m) Dr. ALAN GALBRAITH, interview with	103 - 105
(n) RICHARD F. CLIPPINGER, interview with	105 - 107
(o) Investigation at the University of Maryland Hospital	107
(p) Information from Baltimore CI T-1	108
(q) STANLEY BLUMBERG, interview with	108 - 110
(r) Mrs. MARY KNETTLES, interview with	110 - 112
(s) RENO correspondence with Aberdeen Proving Ground	112 - 113

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BA 65-1642

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

	<u>Pages</u>
(t) BERTHA I. HART, interview with	113 - 115
(u) Item for reinterview with CHAMBERS	115 - 116
(v) Suggested reinterview with RENO	116 - 117
9. WILLIAM SPIEGEL AND ANNA STIFFMAN SPIEGEL	118 - 124
(a) Uncertainty regarding period of tenancy of apartment at 112 E. Madison Street, Baltimore	118 - 121
(b) Selective Service information	121 - 122
(c) Neighborhood investigation in the vicinity of 112 E. Madison St., Baltimore	122 - 124
(d) Employment information	124
10. HISS-CHALBERS libel proceedings in United States District Court, Baltimore, Md.	125 - 126
11. ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING	127 - 128
(a) Background information	127
(b) Recent activity and physical condition	128
12. Clarification of Laboratory evidence K-c 1 through K-c 4 and K-340 through K-341	129 - 131
13. DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, wa. DAVID CARPENTER	132 - 134
(a) Attendance at Johns Hopkins University	132
(b) Employment by Baltimore "Sun"	132 - 133
(c) Employment by Mineral Pigments Corporation, Muirkirk, Md.	133 - 134
14. JOHN THEODORE HERRMANN	135 - 136
(a) Investigation to locate	135 - 136
15. WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE	137 - 142
(a) Investigation to locate Baltimore apartment of CRANE	137 - 140

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

65-1642

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Pages

(b) Investigation to determine Baltimore apartment used by CRANE for photographic purposes	140 - 142
16. INVESTIGATION TO IDENTIFY WOMAN WHO SUCCEEDED CHAMBERS AS COURIER IN WASHINGTON UNDERGROUND GROUP IN 1934	143 - 144
(a) Interviews with CHARLES WOOD COLLIER and NINA COLLIER	143 - 144
17. WILLIAM ROSEN	145 - 146
(a) Investigation to locate	145 - 146
18. HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH - ASSOCIATES	147
(a) Dr. ALBERT BLUMBERG, information concerning	147
19. OBTAINING SPECIMENS FROM CHAMBERS' PERSONAL TYPEWRITERS	148
20. EFFORTS TO OBTAIN SPECIMENS FROM THE HISS TYPEWRITER	149
(a) Mrs. HENRY KNOWLES, aka HELEN KNOWLES FANSLER, sister-in-law of PRISCILLA HISS	149
(b) Location of K-41	149 - 150
21. PETER MICHELANGELO MAGRINI	151
22. ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN- ASSOCIATES	152 - 154
(a) Mrs. JULES YANOVER, nee RUTH WARNKE, investigation to locate	152
(b) HERMAN H. BARTIMER, interview with	152 - 154
23. PERSIAN RUGS GIVEN BY COLONEL BYKOV THROUGH CHAMBERS TO ALGER HISS, ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, and HARRY DEXTER WHITE IN 1936-37	155 - 156
24. LEADS	157 - 163
25. INFORMANTS	164

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LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE AT
ACCOKEEK, MARYLAND

Reference is made to teletype from the New York Office dated February 4, 1949, furnishing the following information obtained in an interview by New York Agents with RALPH DeSOLA. LENORE THOMAS, now known as LENORE STRAUS or Mrs. ROBERT WARE STRAUS, and SALLY RINGE, also known as IRMA RINGE, and now Mrs. JONATHAN GOLDMARK, during the late 1930's resided in a large house overlooking the Potomac, almost an estate, rented by them at Accokeek, Maryland.

Over July 4, 1937, DeSOLA and his ex-wife, HELEN WINNER, attended a party at LENORE's and SALLY's at Accokeek, Maryland. At this party on July 4, 1937, while on the badminton court with LENORE and SALLY, one or both of them told RALPH DeSOLA that a man was coming down to the party from Washington, D. C., who was an amateur ornithologist. They further told DeSOLA, who was a Communist Party member at the time, that this man had the same political beliefs as RALPH DeSOLA and either SALLY or LENORE, or both of them chided RALPH, saying RALPH was going about his work for the Communist Party in the wrong way, while this man was going about things in a smoother, and more effective way, for the Party. According to DeSOLA, shortly thereafter ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS arrived at the party, and DeSOLA was told that ALGER HISS was the amateur ornithologist that had been mentioned before. DeSOLA discussed ornithology with ALGER HISS, but no political matters and never saw ALGER HISS on any other occasion.

According to DeSOLA, there were also present at this same party the following: JACOB BAKER; a couple named WITT, who DeSOLA says at that time was in the NLRB or Department of Labor; a man whose name DeSOLA does not remember, but who had apparently, at that time, invented a multi-lens camera, making this individual the lion of the hour at this party.

DeSOLA advised that he does not know if SALLY RINGE was a Communist Party member, but stated she was at least a sympathizer at this time. He further stated that LENORE THOMAS was definitely a Communist Party member and possibly a member of the Communist underground in Washington, D. C. About 1942 LENORE THOMAS married BOB STRAUS, former chief information officer at OEM.

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In reference teletype the Baltimore Office was requested to furnish any information contained in the files of the Baltimore Office, regarding LENORE THOMAS, also known as LENORE STRAUS, and Mrs. ROBERT K. STRAUS, and SALLY RINGE, also known as SALLY GOLDMARK.

By teletype dated February 7, 1949, the Bureau and New York Offices were advised that the Baltimore indices were negative under the above names.

By teletype dated February 7, 1949, the New York Office advised that SALLY RINGE, also known as SALLY GOLDMARK, was apparently identical with IRMA RINGE, also known as IRMA GOLDMARK, and requested the Baltimore Office to furnish any information in its files under these additional aliases of SALLY RINGE.

By teletype dated February 8, 1949, the Bureau and New York Office were advised that the Baltimore indices are negative under the above additional aliases of SALLY RINGE.

By teletype dated February 15, 1949, the New York Office furnished information supplied to that office by JACOB BAKER, pertinent portions of which information are set forth below:

SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS had the place at Accokeek, Maryland, for several years from about 1936, which place they rented from a Mr. and Mrs. FERGUSON, first names unknown, who also lived in another house nearby in Accokeek, Maryland. BAKER stated that the Accokeek residence of SALLY and LENORE was a meeting place of "radicals," but was unable to state whether SALLY and LENORE were or were not Communist Party members. Most visitors to SALLY and LENORE's place in Accokeek also visited the FERGUSONS. BAKER stated that Mrs. FERGUSON was employed in the United States Geological Survey but was independently wealthy, and BAKER did not know whether the FERGUSONS were Communist Party members, but stated that they were "radicals."

In this teletype, the New York Office requested Bureau authority for the Baltimore Office to locate and interview Mr. and Mrs. FERGUSON in regard to SALLY and LENORE and in regard to any visitors of theirs at Accokeek, Maryland, including ALGER HISS.

BAKER stated that he could not recall meeting the person described by RALPH DeSOLA as the inventor of a multi-lens camera, at Accokeek, Maryland, but stated that he did know that CHARLES COLLIER and his wife, NINA COLLIER, were well acquainted with SALLY and LENORE and visited at Accokeek. NINA COLLIER

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BA 65-1642

had a parallel job to SALLY RINGE in the WPA, and CHARLES COLLIER had invented some aerial camera and received royalties from the Fairchild Aviation Company for use of same during the war. Reference New York teletype pointed out that the Washington Field Office had information in their files regarding CHARLES WOOD COLLIER and his wife, NINA PERERA. Reference teletype requested Bureau authority for the Washington Field Office to interview CHARLES and NINA COLLIER regarding SALLY and LENORE, and visitors at Accokeek, Maryland, and whether or not any information was ever sought of COLLIER regarding his camera invention.

BAKER also pointed out that LENORE THOMAS in about 1941 or 1942 married ROBERT STRAUS, brother of MICHAEL STRAUS, Director of the United States Bureau of Reclamation, ROBERT STRAUS probably being identical with ROBERT WARE STRAUS. The Washington Field Office was requested, through ROBERT WARE STRAUS, to locate and interview his wife, LENORE STRAUS, in regard to information furnished by BAKER and DeSOLA regarding activities at Accokeek, Maryland, particularly those statements attributed by RALPH DeSOLA to SALLY RINGE or LENORE THOMAS, to the effect that ALGER HISS worked effectively for the Communist Party.

By teletype dated February 24, 1949, the Bureau authorized the Washington Field Office to interview ROBERT WARE STRAUS, and CHARLES and NINA COLLIER, also authorizing the Baltimore Office to interview Mr. and Mrs. FERGUSON.

By teletype dated February 24, 1949, the Washington Field Office advised that the Washington City Directory lists ROBERT WARE STRAUS as an officer of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, with residence at Accokeek, Maryland. The Baltimore Office was requested to interview ROBERT and LENORE STRAUS along the lines set out in referenced New York and Bureau teletypes.

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By teletype dated March 1, 1949, the Baltimore Office was requested to locate and interview CHARLES F. WAGNER, listed in the Washington Telephone Directory as an architect, residing at Accokeek, Maryland. It was pointed out that according to HAROLD and KATHERINE KELLOCK, who had been interviewed by the Washington Field Office in this same case, that WAGNER resided at Longview, Accokeek, Maryland, at the same time that SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS and would know if ALGER HISS visited or was acquainted with SALLY and LENORE.

The following investigation was conducted in the vicinity of Accokeek, Maryland, by SA JOSEPH C. TRAINOR and the writer on March 2, 1949:

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Mrs. HENRY G. FERGUSON, also known as Mrs. ALICE L. FERGUSON, upon interview at Hard Bargain Farm, Accokeek, Maryland, advised that her husband is a geologist employed by the United States Geological Survey in Washington, D. C. The FERGUSONS reside at 2330 Carolina Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and spend only their weekends the year around at Hard Bargain Farm near Accokeek, which farm consists of over 100 acres and is owned by the FERGUSONS. Mrs. FERGUSON stated that she and her husband formerly also owned the neighboring Longview Farm, which they sold about 1946. From the middle 1930's to the early 1940's, Mrs. FERGUSON stated, Longview Farm was rented to SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS.

Mrs. FERGUSON stated that on March 1, 1949, she and her husband had both been interviewed at length by Agents of the Washington Field Office. Accordingly, she was only interviewed briefly, for the purpose of acclimating reporting Agents to the neighborhood of Accokeek, Maryland.

Mrs. FERGUSON stated that Washington Field Office Agents had asked her if she had known a man by the name of PERLO as a visitor of SALLY and LENOIRE at Accokeek, Maryland, during the above mentioned period. Since her interview with Agents of the Washington Field Office, Mrs. FERGUSON stated that she had thought the matter over and did recall, slightly, a man by the name of PERLO, first name unknown, who had lived somewhere in Virginia. Mrs. FERGUSON's only recollection of PERLO was that on one occasion he went home and found his wife had gone out of her mind and was a raving maniac, and his small daughter was in a state of terror as a result of the mother's condition. As a refuge for the small child, PERLO brought his daughter to Accokeek, where Mrs. FERGUSON and others tried to take care of her until she recovered. Mrs. FERGUSON stated that on the occasion of this incident Longview Farm was rented to CHARLES and MILDRED WAGNER, probably in about 1942 or 1943. Mrs. FERGUSON recalled nothing else regarding PERLO and had no knowledge of this PERLO being a member of the Communist Party.

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Reporting Agents located the residence at Accokeek of CHARLES R. WAGNER and his wife, NANCY. No one was at home, but information is set out below regarding CHARLES and NANCY WAGNER, as obtained from LENOIRE STRAUS, which resulted in the Baltimore Office requesting the Washington Field Office by teletype dated March 3, 1949, to interview CHARLES R. WAGNER at his place of employment in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. ROBERT WARE STRAUS, also known as LENOIRE STRAUS, nee LENOIRE THOMAS, upon interview at her residence in Accokeek, Maryland, supplied the following information:

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BA 65-1642

She is an artist and sculptress by profession. From about 1935 to about 1937, when this New Deal agency was terminated, LENOORE worked as a sculptress in the Special Skills Division of the Resettlement Administration, Washington, D. C. Subsequent to 1937, she had no regular employment with the Government, but did commission work along art lines for various Government Agencies. About 1940, LENOORE met ROBERT WARE STRAUS, her present husband, and married him July 11, 1942, at Washington, D. C.

From about November, 1935, until her marriage with STRAUS in 1942, LENOORE lived at Longview Farm, at Accokeek, Maryland. In fact, her present residence and the small piece of property owned by her husband immediately adjoin Longview Farm in Accokeek, so actually LENOORE has resided in the neighborhood of Accokeek continuously since about November, 1935.

In November, 1935, LENOORE and SALLY RINGE, whose correct name is IRENE RINGE, and who is now Mrs. JONATHAN GOLDMARK, rented Longview Farm in Accokeek from Mr. and Mrs. HENRY G. FERGUSON. The FERGUSONS owned Longview Farm, which consisted of over 100 acres, which the FERGUSONS sold about 1946, and the FERGUSONS presently still own the adjoining farm known as the Hard Bargain Farm. SALLY and LENOORE had been living together somewhere in Virginia prior to renting Longview from the FERGUSONS. SALLY and LENOORE only rented the house on Longview Farm from the FERGUSONS, and the FERGUSONS still continued to have the farm worked independent of SALLY and LENOORE. SALLY RINGE, who is now Mrs. JONATHAN GOLDMARK, presently lives on the Double J Ranch in Okanogan, Washington.

At the same time or shortly after LENOORE and SALLY originally rented Longview for a residence, ALICE RINGE, a very sickly person and practically an invalid, sister of SALLY, came to Longview and lived with them for a number of years. ALICE RINGE is presently living in a sanitarium somewhere in New York State. The exact location of this sanitarium can be obtained through contact with HELEN RINGE, the sister of SALLY and ALICE, who is presently employed at the main YWCA in New York City.

Sometime in about 1936, CHARLES F. WAGNER came to live with SALLY, LENOORE, and ALICE at Longview. During the period from 1936 to 1942, WAGNER either lived at Longview or used Longview as his headquarters. Sometime during the period 1936 to 1942 WAGNER spent nearly one year in Europe as a tourist, probably sometime in the late 1930's. WAGNER also spent about one year in the Army, from about 1941, and about 5 years in the Navy from about 1942 to 1947. While WAGNER was in the Navy, he met NANCY McINERNY, his present wife, probably meeting her in Chicago, Illinois, and married NANCY about

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April, 1947. NANCY McINERNY was originally from South Bend, Indiana, and did not live at Longview or in the vicinity of Accokeek during the late 1930's, and, in fact, did not meet her husband, CHARLES F. WAGNER, until a short time before their marriage in 1947. It would, therefore, appear unnecessary to interview Mrs. CHARLES F. WAGNER as a possible source of information on the liberal group at Accokeek, Maryland, during the late 1930's. From time to time during the period from 1935 to 1942, other persons, including MARGARET WALLIANT, mentioned by RALPH DeSOLA as reflected in New York teletype dated February 15, 1949, lived for short periods of time at Longview, but the only long time residents at Longview were SALLY, LENORE, ALICE and CHARLES F. WAGNER.

For about one year, from 1942, the FERGUSONS rented Longview to CHARLES and MILDRED KRAMER, who were followed as tenants at Longview by Mrs. MARIE FAHNLE, a widowed daughter, CAROLINE LEE, and one single daughter, GERALDINE FAHNLE, who were followed as tenants at Longview by Commander RICHARD ROMBERG of the United States Navy, and his family. The FERGUSONS sold Longview Farm about 1946. Although CHARLES and MILDRED KRAMER were not tenants at Longview until about 1942, they were frequent visitors at Longview during the tenancy of LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE.

During the period from 1935 to 1942, LENORE and SALLY had many guests and parties at Longview. No effort was made to obtain a complete catalogue of all the guests at Longview during the period, as such information would appear to be of doubtful value to this investigation. However, in the conversation, LENORE stated that REX TUGWELL had been a guest at Longview. JACOB BAKER was a frequent guest as he was then employed in Washington, D. C., by the WPA, and SALLY RINGE was similarly employed. In connection with guests and visitors at Longview, LENORE could not recall that RALPH DeSOLA or HELEN WINNER were ever guests or visitors at Longview, pointing out that her acquaintance with them had been in the vicinity of New York City.

With reference to ROBERT WARE STRAUS, her husband, LENORE furnished the following brief information:

LENORE first met ROBERT STRAUS about 1940 and married him July 11, 1942, at Washington, D. C. During the early 1940's STRAUS was Assistant Director of Information for OEM in Washington, D. C. From about 1943 to about 1945 or 1946, STRAUS was in the United States Navy doing mostly public relations work. Subsequent to his service in the Navy, he worked for about a year until about 1947 in the public relations field with the

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United States Maritime Commission in Washington, D. C. Also during the early 1940's, for a period of time, STRAUS worked in the office of the President, Washington, D.C., apparently in the information field. STRAUS is presently operating at Accokeek, Maryland, a business which he calls Southern Maryland Industries. In connection with this business, STRAUS does some residence building, manufactures toys, and does cabinet work and other odd jobs of carpentry. He employs some carpenters on a full time basis, and such manufacturing facilities as he has are located on the same premises as his residence at Accokeek. For about one year, to the summer of 1948, when the organization was dissolved or became quiescent, STRAUS did public relations work, possibly under the title of Secretary or Organizational Director for the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. LENORE STRAUS stated there was some talk of reviving this organization, but stated STRAUS presently has no active connection with the organization. Part of STRAUS' time at present is consumed as a part-time consultant for Mr. MAX TINDLER, a Washington attorney, who has started a new publication known as "Air, Traffic Digest." Apparently, STRAUS is assisting TINDLER in setting up and organizing this project. In connection with the latter work, STRAUS spends a day or so a week in Washington, D. C.

LENORE has no clear recollection of any party on July 4, 1937, at Longview, which party it is noted RALPH DeSOLA claims was attended by ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. LENORE does not recall ever having met ALGER HISS or that ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS ever visited Longview during her tenancy from 1935-1942. However, LENORE pointed out that ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS could actually have been visitors at Longview on July 4, 1937, or some other date, but she does not recall any such incident, as there was almost a constant stream of visitors to Longview.

LENORE admits having met PRISCILLA HISS on one occasion about 1935 or 1936 in Washington, D. C. She was introduced to PRISCILLA by ROBERTA ~~FANSLER~~, sister-in-law of PRISCILLA HISS. It should be noted that according to the report of SA FREDERICK M. CONNORS, dated February 23, 1949, at Boston, Mass., on pages 22 and 23, information is set out to the effect that ROBERTA FANSLER is now Mrs. JOHN ~~WIFORD~~, and she is presently Director of Education, Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design, at Providence. LENORE also stated that ROBERTA FANSLER, who has remarried and whose present married name she does not recall, is presently employed at the Rhode Island School of Design.

LENORE stated that she frequently heard of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS over the years, through mutual friends who had lived near the HISS family in the

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Georgetown Section of Washington, D. C. When questioned closely for the identity of any persons mutually friendly with the HISS family and the STRAUS family, LENORE could only mention ROBERT W. HORTON and his wife, LOLA HORTON. ROBERT HORTON, for a number of years in the Government service and in the armed forces, was ROBERT STRAUS' superior. Such relationship existed when HORTON was Director of Information for OEM, and STRAUS was Assistant Director of Information in the same organization. Because of this relationship, the STRAUSES and the HORTONS have been friendly for a number of years. The HORTONS, according to LENORE, travelled in the same crowd as the HISSES in the Georgetown section of Washington, D. C. According to LENORE, the HORTONS presently own and operate an inn at Sudbury, Vermont.

In Baltimore teletype to the Bureau, "Washington Field, New York and Boston Offices dated March 3, 1949, it was suggested that New York consider the advisability of having Boston interview Mrs. JOHN ALFORD, formerly ROBERTA FANSLER, at Providence, Rhode Island, as well as ROBERT and LOLA HORTON at Sudbury, Vermont.

The visitors and guests at Longview, Accokeek, during the tenancy of LENORE and SALLY, were generally not Communists to the best of LENORE's knowledge, but many of them were "liberals," who at that time were perplexed about the practicality of our economic system. LENORE denies ever having been a member or having applied for membership in the Communist Party. She, likewise, denies having done any secret or underground work for the Communist Party or ever having belonged to any known Communist Party front. LENORE stated that she did not know why she should ever be suspected of such activity, as the only organization to which she had ever belonged was some organization, the exact name of which she did not recall, which was made up of members from the Arts, Sciences, and Professions. LENORE stated that this organization might have been a Communist Front organization, but such identity was never known to her. LENORE stated that RALPH DeSOLA is the only Communist she ever knew, whom she believed was a Communist for sure. When questioned as to why she identified DeSOLA as a Communist, she stated that she had never seen any Communist Party card in DeSOLA's possession, but believed it possible that DeSOLA had admitted to her that he was a Communist.

LENORE STRAUS denies any knowledge of Communist membership or activity on the part of ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS and stated that she never has learned of any such activity on the part of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS through hearsay. LENORE also denies ever having made or heard made in her presence

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the statement, alleged by DeSOLA to have been made by SALLY or LENORE on July 4, 1937, at Longview, to the effect that ALGER HISS was working effectively for the Communist Party. LENORE pointed out that she could not possibly have made or heard such a statement made at Longview prior to the alleged arrival of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS at Longview, since she does not recall that ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS were ever guests or visitors at Longview at any time. LENORE also stated that to the best of her knowledge SALLY RINGE was not a Communist, was never a Communist or a member of the Communist Party. LENORE pointed out that the term Communist was used loosely in many circles during the 1930's and that the term was often inaccurately applied to persons who were liberals or were merely perplexed as to what they did believe politically.

ROBERT WARE STRAUS arrived at his home in Accokeek from a trip to Washington, D. C., at the time Agents had completed the interview with LENORE STRAUS. Upon interview, STRAUS confirmed the general information concerning him, which is set out above as obtained from his wife, LENORE. ROBERT STRAUS pointed out that he met LENORE HISS about 1940 and so was not a visitor or a guest at Longview, Accokeek, during the late 1930's, or specifically on July 4, 1937. ROBERT STRAUS stated that he knows both ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS personally.

STRAUS met ALGER HISS about 1940 and had contacts with HISS both officially and socially during the period when STRAUS was Assistant Director of Information at OEM and employed in the office of the President and HISS was employed by the State Department.

STRAUS met CHAMBERS when STRAUS was employed as outlined above, and CHAMBERS was on the staff of "Time" Magazine. STRAUS has a high regard for ALGER HISS, but not WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. STRAUS stated that he disbelieves CHAMBERS' allegations regarding HISS' leading a double life and has no information whatsoever regarding any Communist or espionage activities on the part of ALGER HISS. STRAUS stated that neither from his own knowledge nor from hearsay had he ever obtained any information or evidence to indicate that ALGER HISS had ever been a Communist, a member of the Communist Party, or engaged in Communist espionage work.

In connection with an effort to locate CHARLES and NINA COLLIER for interview in connection with another angle of this case, extensive investigation was conducted on February 23, 1949, in the vicinity of Silver Spring, Maryland, by SA EDWARD B. SHIELDS, the initial information being to the effect that the COLLIERS operated Indian Spring's Farm near Bethesda, Md.

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It was ascertained by Agent SHIELDS that Indian Springs Farm is located near Darlington in Harford County, Maryland. On February 25, 1949, SA EDWARD G. GOUGH and the writer located Indian Springs Farm near Darlington, Maryland, but ascertained that CHARLES WOOD COLLIER, owner and proprietor of Indian Springs Farm, and his wife, NINA COLLIER, are presently on a vacation trip to Puerto Rico and possibly other Caribbean points, and that their return home was not expected until March 15, 1949, or later. The information concerning the location and whereabouts of CHARLES and NINA COLLIER was furnished by teletype to the Bureau, New York, and Washington Field Offices on February 25, 1949, in view of the fact that the Washington Field Office had previously been requested to locate and interview CHARLES and NINA COLLIER by another office unfamiliar with the fact that the COLLIERs are presently living near Darlington, Maryland, in the territory covered by the Baltimore Office.

The Bureau instructed that CHARLES and NINA COLLIER be interviewed upon return from their vacation trip to Puerto Rico.

On March 16, 1949, it was ascertained that the COLLIERs have returned to their home, and an interview has been scheduled for Monday, March 21, 1949.

A summary of the information developed during investigation at Accokeek, Maryland, was furnished to the Bureau, Washington Field, New York, and Boston Offices by teletype dated March 3, 1949.

CHARLES WOOD COLLIER and NINA COLLIER were interviewed by SAs JOSEPH C. TRAINOR and EDWARD G. GOUGH at Indian Springs Farm on March 21, 1949.

Mr. COLLIER advised that he had invented the slotted template method of making aerial maps in 1935 and had sold the rights to this invention to the Fairchild Aviation Corporation at Los Angeles, California. This invention is not connected with a multi-lens camera in any way but is merely a method of putting together a number of different aerial photographs to make a map. COLLIER stated that the invention was originally used in the work of the Soil Conservation Unit of the Department of Agriculture by whom he was employed but that it did have military value and was used during World War II for making maps for the purpose of military reconnaissance.

COLLIER advised that he was acquainted with SALLY RINGE and believed that he had attended parties in Washington at which LENORE THOMAS, SALLY RINGE, and JACOB BAKER were present but was unable to specify any particular.

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person's home where he had met these individuals or through whom he had met them. He stated that there were a great number of cocktail parties which were attended by the Government employees in the Soil Conservation and WPA Units at that time, and the gatherings at these parties were so large that it was not possible to become well acquainted with the majority of persons attending but that he does remember these three people as part of the usual party group.

COLLIER stated that he had never visited SALLY RINGE or LENORE THOMAS at Accokeek, Maryland, but had heard that they had a place in that vicinity and had heard of parties that they had had there which he believed were attended by acquaintances of his among the Government employees. He was unable to specify any particular person who had visited the Accokeek farm.

COLLIER stated that he had never been solicited for information concerning his photographic invention and felt that it would have been unnecessary for anyone to attempt to obtain information concerning it from him as the details of the method had appeared in the form of a booklet published by the Department of Agriculture and also had appeared in a magazine called "Photogrammetric Engineering" which was edited by him and put out under the sponsorship of the American Society of Photogrammetry. He stated that only experienced technicians would be able to understand an explanation of this method and, therefore, believed it quite impossible that any of the social acquaintances that he met at the parties attended by him where RINGE or LENORE THOMAS were present could have sought information concerning it.

COLLIER advised that he had never known of any Communist Party connections on the part of SALLY RINGE or LENORE THOMAS or JACOB BAKER and that as far as he could remember, none of these persons had a reputation for being Communists or Communist Party sympathizers.

COLLIER stated that he has never met ALGER HISS or PRISCILLA HISS and has never known them to be present at any cocktail party which he attended. He did not associate ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS in the same social circles as SALLY RINGE, LENORE THOMAS, and JACOB BAKER but said that it was not impossible that they could have been acquainted with them socially inasmuch as the parties were so large and so numerous that most of the Government employees in Washington at the time were involved in attending the parties.

COLLIER was unable to specifically recall his whereabouts on July 4, 1937, but, questioned as to whether he could have been at the Accokeek farm of SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS at that time, he stated that he definitely

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could not as he is sure that he never visited there.

Mrs. NINA COLLIER advised that she was acquainted with SALLY RINGE who was employed as an Executive Assistant in the Recreation Program of the WPA, under a Mr. LINDERMAN who was a Recreation Expert, at the same time as NINA COLLIER was General Cultural Adviser to the WPA. She stated that she had heard of LENORE THOMAS through SALLY RINGE but did not recall ever meeting her. She thought that she might have visited the Accokeek farm on one occasion because she had a recollection of its physical layout but was not sure of her visit and could not recall the time. She stated that she had associated with SALLY RINGE at work and also recalled her as one of the people who had been present at cocktail parties in the Washington social set.

Mrs. COLLIER advised that she was acquainted with PRISCILLA HISS, who, like herself, is a graduate of Bryn Mawr and that she had met PRISCILLA HISS at alumnae functions of Bryn Mawr and also as the result of her work in various Government Agencies, which included a short term as Adviser on Indian Culture to the WPA, resulting in her becoming acquainted with some of the personnel of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Mrs. COLLIER stated that she had met ALGER HISS socially and as a result of her employment but said that she never had seen either ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS in the company of LENORE THOMAS, SALLY RINGE, or JACOB BAKER.

Mrs. COLLIER indicated that she was well acquainted with SALLY RINGE but stated that she had never had any reason to believe that SALLY RINGE was a member of the Communist Party or a Communist Party sympathizer. She advised that JACOB BAKER had a wide-spread reputation as a liberal when he first entered Government circles with the WPA, which was at the outset of the New Deal. She has no knowledge of BAKER being a member of the Communist Party and made the observation that she visited with him recently and that his views at the present time are extremely conservative.

Mrs. COLLIER could not recall her whereabouts on July 4, 1937, but stated that she had delivered a baby in March of 1937 and, therefore, felt that it was very unlikely that she would have been attending parties as early as July 4.

It was the opinion of Mr. and Mrs. COLLIER that they were engaged in supervising the construction of a new home of theirs at Falls Church, Virginia, about July of 1937, which strengthened their firm conviction that they would not have visited the Accokeek Farm at that time.

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Mrs. COLLIER suggested that CLAIR LANING, who is in the advertising business in New York City at the present time, and who formerly was employed by the WPA about the time that SALLY RINGE was there, might be well acquainted with the social acquaintances of SALLY RINGE inasmuch as he was a bachelor and spent much of his free time in the company of SALLY RINGE and LENOORE THOMAS. She also suggested that DANN KILEY, a landscape artist of Franconia, New Hampshire, might be in a position to furnish information along the same lines as he, while not a Government employee, was a frequent social companion of CLAIR LANING.

Two other individuals who gave cocktail parties for the group which Mrs. COLLIER believed might include SALLY RINGE and LENOORE THOMAS were ARTHUR ~~X~~ GOLDSCHMIDT, a former WPA employee, whose whereabouts are not known to Mrs. COLLIER, and ROBERT HORTON, who at the time was a radio commentator but now operates a hotel in Vermont. Mrs. COLLIER does not specifically place them as social acquaintances of SALLY RINGE and LENOORE THOMAS and their set but stated that she does recall attending cocktail parties at their homes about the time that she remembers seeing SALLY RINGE at such parties.

Mr. and Mrs. COLLIER both stated that they could not recall any individual whom they had met as a result of their acquaintance with SALLY RINGE or JACOB BAKER who impressed them as being interested in Communist activities or a Communist Party sympathizer.

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INVESTIGATION IN CONNECTION WITH
CHAMBERS' RESIDENCES IN BALTIMORE
TO DEVELOP CONTINUOUS HISS-CHAMBERS
ASSOCIATION UP TO SPRING OF 1938

The following investigation was conducted by SA WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER:

All investigation set forth below is based on information furnished by Mr. and Mrs. JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to SAs TOM G. SPENCER and FRANK PLANT of the New York Office and SAs FRANK G. JOHNSTONE and DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN of the Baltimore Office on February 10 and 11, 1949, at the CHAMBERS' home, R. D. 2, Westminster, Md., and at Baltimore, Md. Instant interview was conducted in an endeavor to develop investigative leads to prove continuous contact and association between HISS and CHAMBERS prior to January 1, 1937, and subsequent thereto until CHAMBERS broke with the Communist Party in the Spring of 1938.

Investigation Regarding CHAMBERS' Former Residence at 903
St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland

In the interview referred to above, CHAMBERS advised that he and his wife and their infant daughter, ELLEN, resided at 903 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland, sometime during August, 1934, to the Spring of 1935. They resided at this address under the pseudonym of Mr. and Mrs. LLOYD CANTWELL. The landlady at this address has been identified as Miss BERTHA TYSON, who is described by CHAMBERS as the rental agent for the WCTU which owned the building at 903 St. Paul Street and occupied rooms on the first floor. Miss TYSON occupied the second floor of the residence at 903 St. Paul Street, and a nephew, name unknown, resided with her. The CHAMBERS family, under the name CANTWELL, occupied an apartment located on the third floor at this address. The apartment was rented from the WCTU, but Miss TYSON took care of the property. The CHAMBERS were the only other tenants in the building during their period of tenancy. They have a recollection that the door on the first floor of this residence was generally locked and that when someone desired admittance who did not have a key, Miss TYSON would have to come down and open the door manually each time.

When the CHAMBERS left this apartment, they gave whatever furniture they had to Miss TYSON since they did not want to bear the expense of moving the furniture from Baltimore. They recalled that the furniture was of little value and that Miss TYSON would possibly remember their leaving the

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furniture with her. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

It is the CHAMBERS' recollection that ALGER HISS and possibly his wife, PRISCILLA HISS, visited the CHAMBERS while they resided at 903 St. Paul Street. A definite recollection is that ALGER HISS came to this address in his Ford automobile and took the CHAMBERS' baby furniture from Baltimore to Washington, D. C., when the CHAMBERS moved into the 28th Street house formerly occupied by ALGER HISS and leased by him to the CHAMBERS in Washington, D. C.

As a matter of background information, the CHAMBERS family resided from approximately April 28, 1935, to July 1, 1935, on 28th Street, Washington, D. C., residence formerly occupied by ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS.

Mrs. CHAMBERS in instant interview advised that a maid who was employed by the CHAMBERS family at an address on Eutaw Place, Baltimore, Md., occupied by the CHAMBERS subsequent to the period of residence at 903 St. Paul Street, was in all probability obtained through Miss BERTHA TYSON. Mrs. CHAMBERS described EDITH as being brown colored, not particularly dark, approximately 26 to 29 years old, medium build, stating that EDITH's nickname for the CHAMBERS baby, ELLEN, was "PEACHY." Mrs. CHAMBERS recalled that EDITH's last name might possibly be EROWN, BRUN, or BRENNER but was not at all certain regarding any of these surnames. EDITH's husband's first name was ELWOOD, and he was employed as an automobile mechanic on Greenmount Avenue, Baltimore, Md., in the vicinity of the 2500 block, near the Food Fair. Mrs. CHAMBERS stated that EDITH came in each day to work and recalled that EDITH and ELWOOD were a devoted couple with no children and were quite sober and well settled. It was the recollection of both the CHAMBERS that EDITH and her husband lived on Eutaw Street in a second or third floor apartment, exact address, unknown, probably several blocks South of the point where Eutaw Street becomes Eutaw Place. Mrs. CHAMBERS further advised that she believes EDITH was also employed by her as a maid at 903 St. Paul Street.

Mrs. MAUDE ASHENFELTER, presently Secretary of the WCTU, 903 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md., advised on February 15, 1949, that Miss BERTHA TYSON resides during the winter months of the year at 1844 Second Avenue North, St. Petersburg, Fla. Mrs. ASHENFELTER further advised that there is no one presently residing at 903 St. Paul Street who was residing there during the 1930's and that the only person known to her who could be contacted regarding persons who resided there during that period is Miss TYSON.

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By letter dated February 16, 1949, the Miami Office was requested to interview Miss BERTHA TYSON concerning the exact length of time that the CHAMBERS family resided at 903 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md.; the present address of the former CHAMBERS maid, EDITH; the present address of Miss TYSON's nephew who resided with her at 903 St. Paul Street during the period that the CHAMBERS resided at that address; and the possible contact between the HISS and CHAMBERS families during the CHAMBERS' St. Paul Street residence. A request was made that photographs of Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS and Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS, previously furnished to the Miami Office by the Bureau, be exhibited to Miss TYSON for identification purposes.

Investigation in the vicinity of 903 St. Paul Street failed to disclose anyone presently residing there who resided there in the middle 1930's, and the only person who resided in that immediate vicinity, according to the Baltimore address telephone directories of October, 1934, and 1935, who presently resides in Baltimore is a Mrs. J. HAMOND DUGAN who was listed as residing at that time at 907 St. Paul Street.

Dr. and Mrs. J. HAMOND DUGAN, Cromwell Bridge Road and Cowpens Avenue, Towson, Md., advised on February 16, 1949, that Dr. DUGAN resided at 907 St. Paul Street from 1913 to June, 1935, and that Dr. and Mrs. DUGAN resided there from September, 1935, to June, 1936.

They further stated that they were not aware of anyone else residing at 903 St. Paul Street during the middle 1930's other than the WCTU. The name LLOYD CANTWELL had no significance to them, and they stated that they never knew that an individual by that name ever resided in the neighborhood. They were shown pictures of WHITTAKER and ESTHER CHAMBERS and ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS and advised that they are reasonably certain that they have never seen these individuals and are absolutely certain that they have never seen them in the vicinity of 903 St. Paul Street.

The only garage presently located in the vicinity of the 2500 block Greenmount Avenue near the Food Fair is the Pfeiffer Brothers Garage at 2425 Greenmount Avenue.

JOSEPH PFEIFFER, partner, Pfeiffer Brothers, 2425 Greenmount Avenue, Baltimore, Md., advised on February 14, 1949, that the firm has been in business at that location since 1925 and have never employed a Negro automobile mechanic named ELWOOD BROWN, BRUN, or BRENNER, or similar name. In order to be absolutely certain of this, Mr. PFEIFFER had JAMES J. VALIS,

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office manager, Pfeiffer Brothers, check the firm's employment records. VALIS could find no record of an ELWOOD BROWN, BRUN, or BRENNER having been employed by the concern. VALIS stated, however, that a firm known as the M&T Motor Company was located at 505 East 25th Street (in the immediate vicinity of the 2500 block Greenmount Avenue) during the 1930's.

W. BARRY McLEAN, parts manager, Park Circle Motor Company, 3428 Reisters-town Road, Baltimore, Md., advised on February 14, 1949, that he was employed as parts manager for the M&T Motor Company, 505 East 25th Street, from 1927 to 1936 and that a Negro mechanic named ELWOOD BROWN, BRUN, or BRENNER, or similar name, never worked for the concern.

The Baltimore address telephones for October, 1934, October, 1935, and April, 1936, and the Baltimore City Directories for 1936 and 1937 failed to list anyone named ELWOOD or EDITH BROWN, BRUN, or BRENNER, or similar names, as residing at any address from the 900 block of Eutaw Street to the 1200 block Eutaw Place. It is noted that the only Baltimore City Directories published during the 1930's were the 1936 and 1937 editions.

Investigation Regarding CHAMBERS' Former Residence at
1617 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, Maryland

In approximately October, 1935, according to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, the CHAMBERS family moved back to Baltimore, Md., occupying an apartment on Eutaw Place in the block between Wilson and McMechen Streets. This apartment was obtained by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as a result of an advertisement he observed in a newspaper. The CHAMBERS family occupied the Eutaw Place apartment under the name of LLOYD CANTWELL from approximately October, 1935, to early, 1936. CHAMBERS recalled that among other tenants in the same house but in separate apartments there were two sisters, an older and a younger woman, who expressed their dislike of the noise made by the CHAMBERS' child during the CHAMBERS' period of occupancy.

Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS stated that both ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS visited the CHAMBERS at this Eutaw Place address more than once, the number of times not being recalled. However, Mr. CHAMBERS recalled that ALGER HISS in all probability brought several pieces of furniture to them for their use which included a drop-leaf table and an overstuffed chair. To the best of Mrs. CHAMBERS' recollection, ALGER HISS would in all probability have transported the above articles of furniture from his home in Washington, D. C., to the

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Eutaw Place address in his own automobile and in all probability carried them into the apartment.

On one occasion during the Eutaw Place residence, PRISCILLA HISS came to visit the CHAMBERS, meeting her in the park area which is located between the North and Southbound sides of the street in the center of Eutaw Place. Mrs. CHAMBERS states that several women were in the park area at that time airing their children and that she, ESTHER CHAMBERS, was talking to a nurse at the time PRISCILLA HISS approached. Mrs. CHAMBERS recalls introducing Mrs. HISS to this nurse, not by her real name, but with a fictitious name, and stated that it is quite possible that the nurse may remember a photograph of PRISCILLA HISS and may also recall the incident. Mrs. CHAMBERS advised that this nurse always wore a white uniform and was employed as a child nurse full-time for a doctor or dentist whose office was located at the corner of Eutaw Place and Wilson Street, in all probability. The only feature of description she can recall is the fact that the nurse had a bad cast in one eye.

The CHAMBERS advised that when they vacated the apartment on Eutaw Place, the maid, EDITH, previously referred to, was released from her employment with them and, so far as they recalled, went to work for a doctor in the neighborhood of the Eutaw Place apartment, possibly the doctor who employed the registered nurse mentioned above.

The 1936 Baltimore City Directory listed a LLOYD CANTWELL as residing at Apartment C, 1617 Eutaw Place. Other neighbors at the same address, according to the directory, were as follows:

- Apartment A - PETER DE JACQUELIN
- Apartment B - Mrs. MINNIE KRAUS
- Apartment D - Mrs. JOHN E. NYGREN
- Apartment E - Mrs. HANNAH T. USILTON

Mr. and Mrs. JOHN E. NYGREN, 1634 Linden Avenue, Baltimore, Md., advised on February 15, 1949, that they resided at 1617 Eutaw Place from the Spring of 1936 until April of 1940, occupying Apartment D at that address from the Spring until the Fall of 1936, and occupying Apartment C at the same address from the Fall of 1936 until April, 1940. The NYGRENs recalled that a family named CANTWELL, consisting of husband and wife and two small children, were residents of Apartment C, 1617 Eutaw Place, at the time that the NYGRENs moved into the building. However, the CANTWELLS moved from this address about one month later. Both Mr. and Mrs. NYGREN stated that they never knew the CANTWELLS to speak to, had no idea who their acquaintances were, and did

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not know where Mr. CANTWELL was employed. The NYGRENS did not know that the CANTWELLS employed a maid and could not recall ever having seen a child's nurse with a bad cast in one eye in the neighborhood. Mrs. NYGREN added that the apartment house located at 1617 Eutaw Place was owned by a Mr. CHARLES E. JACKSON during the period that she and her husband lived there.

They were shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS and advised that they could not recall ever having seen any of them.

Miss JUDITH USILTON, Apartment 40-E, 1312 Eutaw Place, advised that she resided at Apartment B, 1617 Eutaw Place, from 1932 to 1937 and that a family named CANTWELL, consisting of husband, wife, and a small daughter named ELLEN, resided at Apartment C, 1617 Eutaw Place, for less than one year in the middle 1930's. Miss USILTON further stated that she knew Mrs. CANTWELL to speak to but does not recall ever having seen Mr. CANTWELL. She had no idea as to where CANTWELL was employed or who his associates were.

Miss USILTON added that while residing at 1617 Eutaw Place, the CANTWELLS employed a colored maid named EDITH, whose last name she did not know. Miss USILTON recalled that after the CANTWELLS moved from 1617 Eutaw Place, she saw EDITH walking in the 1600 block of Eutaw Place on one occasion in 1939 but has no idea concerning her present whereabouts. Miss USILTON could not recall ever having seen a child's nurse with a bad cast in one eye in the neighborhood..

Miss USILTON was shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS and stated that she did not recognize any of them.

Miss WINNIE KRAUS, 1040 North Calvert Street, advised on February 24, 1949, that from about 1932 to 1942 she resided at Apartment B, 1617 Eutaw Place, but does not recall a family named CANTWELL as ever having resided at that address. She did not recall a colored maid named EDITH or a maid answering to the description of EDITH. Miss KRAUS did not recall ever having seen a child's nurse in that neighborhood who had a bad cast in one eye. She was shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. HISS and Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and advised that she has never seen any of these individuals in person but identified pictures of ALGER HISS and stated that she knew this to be ALGER HISS from pictures that she had previously seen in the newspapers.

CHARLES E. JACKSON, 511 Park Avenue, advised on February 18, 1949, that during the 1930's he was in business with his father, CHARLES E. JACKSON, SR., since deceased, and that his father at that time owned the property.

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located at 1617 Eutaw Place. JACKSON produced records which reflected that a LLOYD CANTWELL rented Apartment C, 1617 Eutaw Place, from October 2, 1935, to June 27, 1936. JACKSON did not recall CANTWELL's description, whether or not he had a family, and does not know anything about CANTWELL's associates at that period. Mr. JACKSON does not recall how CANTWELL paid his rent but advised that the usual method for payment of rent was for the tenant to come to his father's office at 216 West Madison Street or else to mail a check to the office. JACKSON did not recall ever having seen a child nurse with a bad cast in one eye in the neighborhood and did not know that the CANTWELLS employed a maid while residing at the Eutaw Place address. JACKSON added that GEORGE O. BANKS was employed as a janitor at 1617 Eutaw Place at that time and may have known the CANTWELLS.

Mr. JACKSON was shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS and stated that to the best of his knowledge he has never seen any of them.

GEORGE O. BANKS, 1011 Tiffany Court, advised on February 23, 1949, that he was employed by CHARLES E. JACKSON as a janitor of a number of apartment houses from about 1927 to 1944. BANKS added that one of these apartment houses was located at 1617 Eutaw Place, and he recalled that a family named CANTWELL, consisting of a husband, wife, and one child, resided at Apartment C at that address for about ten months in 1935 or 1936. BANKS stated that he does not recall much about the CHAMBERS family, does not recall anyone ever visiting them, did not know that they employed a maid, and could not recall ever having seen a child nurse with a bad cast in one eye in the neighborhood.

He was shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and stated them to be the same people who resided at Apartment C, 1617 Eutaw Place, under the name of CANTWELL. When shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. HISS, he stated that he had never seen them to his knowledge.

The 1936 Baltimore City Directory listed a LOUIS SACHS, surgeon, and a SYLVAN ROSENHEIM as having offices in the Marlborough Apartments (corner of Wilson Street and Eutaw Place).

The October, 1935, Baltimore address telephone directory also listed a BERNARD J. COHEN, physician, as having offices in the same building.

Mrs. SYLVAN ROSENHEIM, 6-B, Marlborough Apartments, Wilson Street and Eutaw Place, Baltimore, Md., was interviewed on February 17, 1949, in an

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effort to ascertain whether or not her husband formerly employed a child's nurse with a bad cast in one eye or a colored maid answering to the description of EDITH. Mrs. ROSENHEIM advised that her husband, Dr. SYLVAN ROSENHEIM, maintained offices at Apartment 1-J, Marlborough Apartments, from about 1932 to 1937. However, according to Mrs. ROSENHEIM, Dr. and Mrs. ROSENHEIM never had any children, and Dr. ROSENHEIM never employed a nurse at his office and also never employed a colored maid answering to the description of EDITH. Mrs. ROSENHEIM could not recall ever having seen the child nurse or maid referred to above and when shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS, advised that to the best of her knowledge, she had never seen any of these individuals.

Dr. BERNARD J. COHEN, 1-B, Marlborough Apartments, interviewed in an attempt to locate the colored maid, EDITH, and the child nurse previously referred to, advised that he has maintained offices at the Marlborough Apartments since 1932 but never employed a child nurse with a bad cast in one eye, could not recall ever having seen her, and never employed a colored maid named EDITH or answering to EDITH's description. When shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS, Dr. COHEN advised that he has never seen any of them with the exception of ALGER HISS, whom he immediately identified. Dr. COHEN explained that he attended the Baltimore City College, Baltimore, Md., with ALGER HISS from 1917 to 1921 but added that he has never seen HISS in the neighborhood of the Marlborough Apartments.

Dr. LOUIS SACHS, Ground Floor, Marlborough Apartments, advised on February 21, 1949, that he did not employ a child's nurse during the period 1935 to 1936 and never employed a colored maid named EDITH or answering to EDITH's description. When shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS, Dr. SACHS advised that he does not recall ever having seen any of these persons.

Investigation Regarding CHAMBERS: Former Residence at
3310 Auchentoroly Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland

In probably March, 1937, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS returned to Baltimore in search of an apartment and obtained an apartment through the Frederick Realty Company, Saratoga Street, Baltimore, Md., located on Auchentoroly Terrace, Baltimore, Md. This apartment was rented under the name of JAY CHAMBERS and was located probably in the 3100 or 3200 block of Auchentoroly Terrace. CHAMBERS described the location as one or two blocks below the intersection of Gwynns Falls Parkway and Auchentoroly Terrace. It was

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BA 65-1642

Mrs. CHAMBERS' recollection that both ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS visited the CHAMBERS at the Auchentoroly Terrace address.

While at the Auchentoroly Terrace address, the CHAMBERS had in their employ a colored maid by the name of EVELYN. EVELYN is described by Mrs. CHAMBERS as having a clear, light complexion, a Negress, with amber colored eyes, having Caucasian features. She was 5' 7" in height, approximately 22 or 23 years of age, married, and according to recollection, frequented night clubs considerably, along with her husband. EVELYN's husband had a large swanky car. EVELYN was hired in answer to an advertisement placed by the CHAMBERS in the local newspapers. EVELYN remained in the employ of the CHAMBERS family during their entire residence on Auchentoroly Terrace and remained with them when they moved to 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Md. She, like EDITH, worked as a day worker, leaving each evening after work.

The Baltimore address telephone directory for October, 1937, listed a JAY CHAMBERS as residing at 3310 Auchentoroly Terrace.

Miss ETHEL M. ENGLER, 3314 Auchentoroly Terrace, Baltimore, Md., advised on February 23, 1949; that she has resided on Auchentoroly Terrace for 34 years and recalled that the CHAMBERS family and their two children resided at 3310 Auchentoroly Terrace for about one year in about 1937. They were a family who kept to themselves and did not associate with their neighbors. Miss ENGLER understood from the CHAMBERS' maid, EVELYN, that Mr. CHAMBERS was a writer. She has no idea where EVELYN is now located, nor what her last name was. Miss ENGLER never saw anyone visit the CHAMBERS other than a middle-aged woman who resembled Mrs. CHAMBERS, and Miss ENGLER thought this woman was Mrs. CHAMBERS' mother. Miss ENGLER stated that she never knew anything of an unusual nature concerning the CHAMBERS family.

Miss ENGLER identified a picture of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as the individual who formerly resided at 3310 Auchentoroly Terrace but could not identify pictures of Mrs. CHAMBERS. She identified pictures of ALGER HISS but advised that she has never seen him in person but recently saw his picture in newspapers. Miss ENGLER was shown a picture of PRISCILLA HISS and advised that she has never seen this individual.

Mrs. ROSA DeLUCA, 3306 Auchentoroly Terrace, Baltimore, Md., advised that she has been living at that address for 27 years, but never knew that a family named CHAMBERS formerly resided at 3310 Auchentoroly Terrace or anywhere else in the neighborhood. She was shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs.

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CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS, and advised that she has never seen any of them to her knowledge.

C. LEE BRADENBAUGH, 3304 Auchentoroly Terrace, advised on February 24, 1949, that he has resided at 3304 Auchentoroly Terrace since 1919. BRADENBAUGH further stated that his wife died in 1930 and that he has not kept up with residents of the neighborhood since that time and did not know that a family named CHAMBERS ever resided at 3310 Auchentoroly Terrace or elsewhere in the neighborhood. When shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. HISS and Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS, he advised that to the best of his knowledge he has never seen any of these individuals.

H. EDGAR HAMMAN, Secretary, B. J. and G. W. Frederick, Inc., 115 West Saratoga Street, Baltimore, Md., was contacted on February 17, 1949, in an endeavor to ascertain the exact period of the CHAMBERS' residence at 3310 Auchentoroly Terrace. HAMMAN advised that property rental records of the concern only go back as far as five years, and therefore it would not be possible to ascertain who resided at 3310 Auchentoroly Terrace during 1937. The records did disclose, however, that the firm managed the property at that address until March 21, 1938.

Investigation Regarding CHAMBERS' Former Residence at
2124 Mount Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland

The CHAMBERS family resided at 3310 Auchentoroly Terrace, according to Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS, until early in December, 1937, at which time they moved to 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Md., taking the maid, EVELYN, with them. The Mt. Royal Terrace apartment was obtained through observation of a For Rent sign and was occupied by the CHAMBERS family under the name of JAY CHAMBERS. They resided at this address until approximately April, 1938, and were visited there by ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS on at least one, if not more, occasions.

While the CHAMBERS occupied this home at 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace, they rented out the third floor for a period of time to a Mr. and Mrs. NELSON, Mrs. NELSON being the daughter of a Mrs. MOALE, a neighbor who lived adjacent to the CHAMBERS on Mt. Royal Terrace. Mrs. CHAMBERS advised that it was necessary for Mr. NELSON to have an apartment in town during the winter, and through Mrs. CHAMBERS' association with Mrs. MOALE, she made available the apartment to the NELSONS during her period of occupancy. The CHAMBERS resided at the Mt. Royal Terrace address until April, 1938.

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The Baltimore address telephone directory for April, 1938, listed a JAY CHAMBERS as residing at 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace.

Mr. and Mrs. FRANK V. MOALE, 2122 Mt. Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Md., advised on February 23, 1949, that Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and their two children, a girl and boy aged four and one years respectively, resided at 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace for a number of months in approximately 1937 or 1938. Mrs. MOALE recalled that Mrs. CHAMBERS' first name was ESTHER but could not recall Mr. CHAMBERS' first name. Mrs. MOALE had the impression that CHAMBERS may have worked in New York as he was away from home a great deal of the time. Mrs. CHAMBERS taught at the Park School while residing on Mt. Royal Terrace, according to Mrs. MOALE. Mrs. MOALE advised that her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. KINLOCH NELSON resided in the CHAMBERS' household at 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace, renting the entire third floor from about January to April, 1938. Mrs. MOALE knew none of the friends or acquaintances of the CHAMBERS family and could not recall having seen persons visiting them. Mrs. MOALE further stated that she and her husband formerly resided at 1512 Linden Avenue, Baltimore, Md., and were neighbors of the HISS family from 1908 to 1930 while the HISS family resided at 1427 Linden Avenue. She added that she has not, however, seen ALGER or DONALD HISS for the last 20 years.

Mr. MOALE was shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS and could not identify any of them.

Mrs. MOALE was shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS and recognized pictures of Mrs. CHAMBERS as the person who formerly lived at 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace and noted a resemblance between a 1936 picture of CHAMBERS and the person who formerly lived at 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace. She recognized pictures of ALGER HISS immediately but failed to identify a picture of PRISCILLA HISS. Mrs. MOALE stated that she never saw ALGER HISS visit the CHAMBERS family while they resided at 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace.

NEATON ESTEP, 818 Harlem Avenue, Baltimore, Md., advised on February 23, 1949, that she has been employed as a maid by Mr. and Mrs. FRANK V. MOALE, 2122 Mt. Royal Terrace, for about 20 years, and recalled that Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and their two children lived at 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace for a few months a number of years ago. ESTEP advised that a colored maid named EVELYN worked for the CHAMBERS family while the CHAMBERS lived on Mt. Royal Terrace and that she saw EVELYN's picture in the Baltimore "Afro-American" newspaper within the last six months. ESTEP stated that she does not recall EVELYN's last name but could possibly identify her if shown pictures

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from the "Afro-American."

NEATON ESTEP was shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS at this time and could not identify any of them.

On February 21, 1949, Mrs. DOROTHY C. GIBSON, librarian, "Afro-American" Company, 628 North Eutaw Street, Baltimore, Md., furnished the writer with copies of the Baltimore "Afro-American" newspaper for the period from June 1, 1948, to February 21, 1949. A review of these newspapers disclosed pictures of three individuals named EVELYN who could possibly be the maid EVELYN employed by the CHAMBERS family, and one three inch by two inch picture captioned "AT HISS HEARING" which appeared on page 1 of the Baltimore "Afro-American" on August 31, 1948. The following paragraph appeared with the picture: "Trying without success to shield her face from photographers, a former maid (unidentified) in the home of ALGER HISS leaves the hearing being conducted by the House Un-American Activities Committee. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, senior editor of 'Time' magazine, has told the Committee that Mr. HISS was a member of the Communist Underground."

Miss ELIZABETH C. LITSINGER, Head of the Maryland Department, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Cathedral and Mulberry Streets, Baltimore, Md., furnished the writer with back copies of the "Afro-American" newspaper containing the four pictures described above. These pictures were shown to NEATON ESTEP by SA DAN A. BRANT and the writer on March 3, 1949. ESTEP failed to identify pictures of the three individuals named EVELYN but immediately identified the picture captioned "AT HISS HEARING," referred to above, as being a picture of the former CHAMBERS maid, EVELYN, which ESTEP stated she had previously seen. Subsequent to identifying this picture, however, ESTEP read the writeup (set out above) appearing with the picture and decided from this that this picture could not have been a picture of the former CHAMBERS maid. Although ESTEP appeared to be reasonably sure that she had seen a picture of the former CHAMBERS maid EVELYN in the Baltimore "Afro-American," no such picture appears in copies of the newspaper issued from June 1, 1948, to February 21, 1949.

Mr. and Mrs. C. KINLOCH NELSON, Berwick Avenue, Ruxton, Md., advised on February 18, 1949, that they occupied the third floor at 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace from December, 1937, to April, 1938, and that Mr. and Mrs. JAY CHAMBERS and their two children, ELLEN and PAT, occupied the first and second floors of this residence during that period. Mrs. NELSON stated that she thought that CHAMBERS worked for the Federal Government from things that were said by Mrs. CHAMBERS at that time. CHAMBERS, according

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to Mrs. NELSON, was away from home frequently during their period of residence on Mt. Royal Terrace, and Mrs. CHAMBERS was very secretive as to where he went.

Mr. NELSON advised that during the five months that his family resided in the CHAMBERS household, he noticed on several occasions when he came home in the evening that Mr. CHAMBERS would have a group of approximately five men visiting him, and NELSON presumed that these individuals were there to play cards. NELSON does not, however, recall a description of any of these individuals. Mrs. NELSON remembered the CHAMBERS maid as possibly named EVELYN and described her as being a light-skinned Negress, young, nice looking, whose last name was unknown to her. Mrs. NELSON stated that she had no idea where EVELYN came from or where she is now.

Mr. and Mrs. NELSON recognized pictures of THITTAKER and ESTHER CHAMBERS as the same people who had lived with them at Mt. Royal Terrace. Mrs. NELSON advised that she has known ALGER HISS all her life, having lived in the same neighborhood as the HISS family on Linden Avenue in Baltimore. Mr. NELSON recalled having seen ALGER HISS at parties in past years. Both Mr. and Mrs. NELSON recognized pictures of ALGER HISS immediately. They advised that they do not know PRISCILLA HISS and failed to recognize a picture of her. Both stated that they never saw ALGER HISS or a person resembling the picture of PRISCILLA HISS visiting the CHAMBERS while they resided at 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace.

The New York Office was requested by teletype dated February 23, 1949, to reinterview CHAMBERS regarding the unknown individuals seen at 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace by C. KINLOCH NELSON.

MAGGIE WATKINS, Berwick Avenue, Ruxton, Maryland, advised on March 7, 1949, that she has been employed as a maid by Mr. and Mrs. C. KINLOCH NELSON for the past 13 years and was employed by them when they lived at 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace. The NELSONS lived at this address for about four months in about 1938, occupying the third floor, and a family named CHAMBERS occupied the first and second floors. According to WATKINS, the CHAMBERS had a colored maid named EVELYN whom WATKINS stated she saw once or twice. WATKINS further advised that EVELYN told her on one occasion in 1938 that she was from Virginia but did not say where in Virginia. WATKINS did not know whether or not EVELYN was married. She stated that she has not seen EVELYN since 1938 and does not have any idea as to her present whereabouts.

When shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. HISS and Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS, WATKINS

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failed to identify any of them except a picture of Mrs. CHAMBERS and daughter ELLEN which ATKINS advised was the same Mrs. CHAMBERS and her daughter who formerly lived in the same house with them at 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace.

It is to be noted that JESSE SLINGLUFF, JR., 1000 Maryland Trust Building, Baltimore, Md., interviewed on February 1, 1949, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not any typewritten specimens emanating from ALGER HISS were in his possession, advised the writer that Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE NELSON of Ruxton, Md., resided in the CHAMBERS home at 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace, from Christmas, 1937, to about April, 1938, and that the present maid of the NELSONS knew the former maid of the CHAMBERS.

GEORGE H. C. NELSON, 2 East Lexington Street, Baltimore, Md., upon interview on February 9, 1949, advised SA JOSEPH C. CONDON and the writer that he never resided in the CHAMBERS home but that his brother, C. KINLOCH NELSON, and his family did reside at 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace in approximately 1937 or 1938.

Mrs. JAMES M. HOBBS, 2118 Mt. Royal Terrace, and her brother, THOMAS C. ELEY, same address, advised on February 23, 1949, that they have resided at this address since 1931 and 1920 respectively, but were not aware that the CHAMBERS family lived in the neighborhood until recent newspaper disclosures. When shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. HISS and Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS, they advised that to the best of their knowledge they have never seen any of these persons.

Questioning of the persons interviewed in the neighborhoods where CHAMBERS resided in Baltimore failed to develop any information of value, other than is set out above, concerning the reputation, associates, and activities of CHAMBERS.

By teletype dated March 9, 1949, the New York Office requested Baltimore to locate and interview a registered nurse who was in the company of Mrs. CHAMBERS on one occasion when PRISCILLA HISS arrived to visit Mrs. CHAMBERS during the CHAMBERS' residence in an apartment on Eutaw Place in Baltimore.

By teletype dated March 10, 1949, the Bureau and New York Office were advised that exhaustive investigation already conducted by Baltimore had failed to identify and locate the above mentioned registered nurse and that no further investigative leads on this angle were available. Such investigation regarding this registered nurse is set out above.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BA 65-1642

With reference to the failure of witnesses at Baltimore to identify the unknown HISS maid pictured in the "Afro-American" newspaper, on page 1 of the August 31, 1948, edition, further investigation to identify, locate, and interview this unknown maid was requested of the Washington Field Office by a copy of Baltimore letter to the Bureau dated March 15, 1949.

With reference to the various Baltimore residences of CHAMBERS, the following investigation was conducted by SA PATRICK D. PUTNAM for the purpose of not only developing background information regarding CHAMBERS but also for the purpose of developing possible evidence of association between CHAMBERS and HISS. This investigation was conducted particularly for the purpose of identifying any references that might have been supplied by CHAMBERS in obtaining gas and electric service at any of his residences in Baltimore.

The following information was furnished by Mr. C. J. LANGGOOD, Customer Relations, Consolidated Gas and Electric Company, Lexington and Liberty Streets, Baltimore, Maryland, pertaining to former residences in Baltimore of JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. LANGGOOD explained that, in accordance with a Federal Power Commission regulation, the Consolidated Gas and Electric Company was required to maintain all records for three to five years and that any records in their possession prior to that time would be just a matter of chance. According to LANGGOOD, the Consolidated Gas and Electric Company does not require references, credit or otherwise, on the part of individuals using their services; further, unless the tenant was indebted to the company upon his leaving the premises, any current record on the individual would not be available.

903 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland

The Gas Company's contract at this address at the time of CHAMBERS' alleged residence was in the name of the WCTU, having been in this name since May, 1927, to the present.

3310 Auchentoroly Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland

According to Mr. LANGGOOD, the gas and electric meters at this address were installed in 1937, but no individual was contracted with, according to the records, until March, 1938, at which time one ISRAEL HIZRACH was contracted for services.

2124 Mt. Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland

According to the Contracts Card File records of the Gas Company, CHAMBERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BA 65-1642

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

was contracted for services at this residence from October 25, 1937, to April 9, 1938, under the name JAY CHAMBERS. No further information was reflected in the records concerning this residence, during the time that CHAMBERS resided here. However, it was noted that one ARTHUR W. THORPE was contracted for services from April 27, 1938, to January, 1949, and the present contract is under the name WILLIAM E. WIDDINGTON.

1617 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, Maryland

The records of the Consolidated Gas and Electric Company contained no information concerning CHAMBERS' residence at this address. According to Mr. LANGGOOD, the present contract is in the name of FRANK J. BIBLEHEISER, 1632 Linden Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

The following investigation was conducted by SA MYRON C. METCALF:

It was requested that the records of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Baltimore City be examined for any information concerning the identity of references and for other background information possibly furnished by CHAMBERS at the time he acquired telephone service for various residences in Baltimore, especially those residences during the late nineteen thirties. Baltimore Confidential Informant 214, whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that if an account with the telephone company is closed and is not in default, the records are immediately destroyed. If an account is in default when closed, the records are retained for six years and then destroyed. Informant made inquiries in the Accounting and Records Divisions of the company under all pseudonyms used by CHAMBERS and under all his residence addresses in Baltimore City and vicinity, but no information regarding CHAMBERS, his references, or background was obtained.

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INVESTIGATION REGARDING TRADE-IN OF
1934 FORD SEDAN AND PURCHASE OF NEW
1937 FORD SEDAN BY MRS. ESTHER CHAMBERS
IN NOVEMBER, 1937

By teletype dated February 14, 1949, the New York Office furnished the following information which had been obtained in interview with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS:

About 1935 CHAMBERS purchased a Ford Sedan, 1931 or 1932 model, tan in color, with funds furnished him by J. PETERS. The car was purchased in New York City and was originally registered there under the name of DAVID BREEN. CHAMBERS explained that this car was purchased for his use in his work and primarily for travel between New York, Baltimore, and Washington. He believes he secured New York plates for this car in 1936.

When he moved to Auchentoroly Terrace, Baltimore, in early 1937, CHAMBERS believes he sold this car to himself as JAY CHAMBERS or possibly to his wife, Mrs. JAY CHAMBERS. At that time CHAMBERS secured Maryland license plates for this car. CHAMBERS states that upon the arrival of Colonel BYKOV, BYKOV forbade CHAMBERS to use any car in his work, and according to CHAMBERS, BYKOV was not aware of the fact that CHAMBERS possessed the above car.

CHAMBERS stated that when he began to plan his break with the Communist Party, he decided a car was essential, and he finally persuaded BYKOV that he, CHAMBERS, needed an automobile. CHAMBERS asked BYKOV for \$500.00 to purchase the car, and BYKOV stated that he did not have that sum of money immediately available. CHAMBERS then indicated that he could borrow money from ALGER HISS, and BYKOV authorized him to do so and stated that he, BYKOV, would repay HISS. CHAMBERS states he asked ALGER HISS for the money and later received same from HISS. It is CHAMBERS' recollection that PRISCILLA HISS said she had to close out her account to get this money for CHAMBERS. According to referenced teletype, this action on the part of PRISCILLA HISS would have been in early 1938, which date is refuted in the information set out below.

CHAMBERS stated that he believed PRISCILLA's account would have been in the Riggs National Bank, Main Office or duPont Branch, Washington, D. C.

A few days after HISS gave CHAMBERS the money, Mrs. CHAMBERS turned in the above mentioned Ford Sedan at the Schmidt Motor Company, Randallstown,

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Maryland, and purchased a new 1937 Ford, which latter car CHAMBERS states is still in the possession of his family. CHAMBERS stated he himself never paid HISS back for the \$500.00 but believes HISS was probably repaid by BYKOV, although CHAMBERS has nothing to substantiate this belief.

The Baltimore Office was requested to conduct appropriate investigation at the Schmidt Motor Company in Randallstown, Maryland, and through the Maryland Bureau of Motor Vehicles.

Mrs. ALICE STACKHOUSE, clerk, Registration Section, Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles, 21st and Guilford Avenue, Baltimore, made a thorough search of the records for any and all cars that might have been registered in Maryland under the true names or any of the known aliases of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS at all known Baltimore addresses. This search resulted in the following information:

On August 2, 1937, a used Ford Sedan, year and model not indicated, motor #18-1011772, was registered to ESTHER CHAMBERS, 3310 Auchentoroly Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland, under Maryland title #B-399127. The above represents the first time this car was ever registered in the State of Maryland. An unsuccessful search was made to locate the previous title for this car surrendered by ESTHER CHAMBERS at the time she registered the car in Maryland and for the registration application filed by ESTHER CHAMBERS at the time she registered the above car in Maryland. Mrs. STACKHOUSE stated that both had been destroyed in a reduction in the volume of the Bureau's files.

Records of the Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles reflect that the succession of ownership of Ford Sedan, Motor #18-1011772, is as follows:

On January 18, 1938, this same car was registered to FRED C. ROHLFING, 4307 Springwood Avenue, Baltimore, under Maryland title #TB-477283. On January 29, 1944, this same car was registered in Maryland to VINCENT JOSEPH FERRARACCI, 1423 North Patterson Park Avenue, Baltimore 13, Maryland, under Maryland title #TC-641571. On January 9, 1946, this same car was registered to JAMES RUSSELL COBURN, JR., 4917 Midwood Avenue, Baltimore 12, Maryland, under Maryland title #TC-880813. COBURN is the last owner of record of Ford Sedan, Motor #18-1011772.

Further, the records of the Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles reflect that on December 1, 1937, a 1937 black Ford four door Sedan, Motor #18-4095821, was registered to ESTHER CHAMBERS, 2124 St. Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland, under Maryland title E-457145. In connection with the

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above registration on November 30, 1938, ESTHER CHAMBERS filed a change of address to 2610 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland, and on October 29, 1940, she filed a change of address to Bixler's Church Road, RFD #2, Westminster, Carroll County, Maryland. The department records indicated that ESTHER CHAMBERS purchased the above described 1937 Ford Sedan from the Schmidt Motor Company, Inc., Randallstown, Maryland, on November 26, 1937, for \$800.00. The 1937 Ford Sedan was previously titled in Maryland to the Schmidt Motor Company under Maryland title #503749. When the transfer of title was made from the Schmidt Motor Company to ESTHER CHAMBERS, DOROTHY E. SCHMIDT signed as Secretary for the Schmidt Motor Company, and VIRGINIA D. SCHMIDT signed the transfer as Notary Public.

The only other vehicles found to have been registered to either Mr. or Mrs. CHAMBERS, according to the records of the Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles, were a 1947 Ford truck and a 1947 trailer which are of no pertinence to this investigation.

The records of the Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles indicate that the above described 1937 Ford Sedan is still registered to ESTHER CHAMBERS.

Mr. MICHAEL A. NOPPINGER, Registrar of Titles, Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles, 21st and Guilford Avenue, Baltimore 18, Md., is the witness competent to introduce any of the above records of the Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles.

Mr. SAMUEL A. SCHMIDT, owner, Schmidt Motor Company, Inc., Randallstown, Md., consulted the company records and advised that on November 23, 1937, ESTHER CHAMBERS, 2124 Mt. Royal Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, telephone Lafayette 1239, purchased a 1937 Ford four door Sedan, Motor #18-4095821, from the company for \$800.00. Charges of 1% sales tax amounting to \$8.00 and a charge for title and transfer of \$3.75 brought the total purchase price to \$811.75. At the time of this purchase, ESTHER CHAMBERS traded in a 1934 Ford Sedan, Motor #18-1011772 for which she received a credit of \$325.00, making a balance due on the purchase of \$486.75. The records indicated that ESTHER CHAMBERS paid the balance of \$486.75 in cash, and that no check or other method of payment was involved in the transaction.

It should be noted that the above mentioned transaction of the Schmidt Motor Company is recorded on page 386 of their 1937 ledger. Mr. SCHMIDT advised that he had no independent recollection of having made the above transaction with ESTHER CHAMBERS, but stated that in all probability in November, 1937, he would have personally handled such a transaction.

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The records of the Schmidt Motor Company also reflect on page 402 of their ledger that the above-mentioned 1934 Ford Sedan, Motor #18-1011772, was sold on January 15, 1938, to FRED C. ROHLFING, 4307 Springwood Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, for \$275.00. Mr. SCHMIDT further stated that both of the entries on page 386 of their 1937 ledger and on page 402 of their 1938 ledger appear in the handwriting of his wife, Mrs. VIRGINIA D. SCHMIDT.

Mr. SAMUEL A. SCHMIDT, owner, or Mr. D. LLOYD STOKER, office manager, are competent witnesses to introduce the above records of the Schmidt Motor Company, Inc., in any subsequent court proceedings.

A summary of the above information obtained from the Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles and the Schmidt Motor Company, Inc., was furnished by teletype on February 23, 1949, to the Bureau, Washington Field, Philadelphia, Albany, and New York Offices. It was suggested in this teletype that the Albany Office endeavor to ascertain the registration or ownership in New York State prior to August 2, 1937, of 1934 Ford Sedan, Motor #18-1011772. In the absence of any such record of registration or ownership in New York State, it was suggested that the Philadelphia and Washington Field Offices be requested to endeavor to establish registration of this car in either Pennsylvania or the District of Columbia.

- By teletype dated March 12, 1949, the New York Office requested the Baltimore Office to check with the State Bureau of Motor Vehicles and obtain a copy of the transfer of title of the old Ford automobile which was transferred from the name of DAVID BREEN to Mrs. JAY or Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in 1937. The Baltimore Office was also requested to obtain a copy of the title of the new 1937 Ford automobile registered in the name of Mrs. CHAMBERS which she had purchased November 19, 1937, from the Schmidt Motor Company, Randallstown, Maryland.

By teletype dated March 14, 1949, the Baltimore Office advised the Bureau and the New York Office that all the information requested in New York's teletype of March 14, 1949, regarding the two Ford cars mentioned above had previously been furnished in Baltimore teletype dated February 23, 1949. In this teletype it was pointed out that no transfer of title for the 1934 Ford Sedan from DAVID BREEN to Mrs. CHAMBERS in 1937 was available in the files of the Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles. It was also pointed out that if Mrs. CHAMBERS turned in an out-of-state title for the 1934 Ford Sedan when it was first registered in Maryland on August 2, 1937, such title, showing previous ownership of this car, had also been destroyed.

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The following investigation was conducted by SA WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER:

Mr. JAMES B. JONES, Principal Clerk, Title File Division, Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles, Guilford Avenue and 21st Street, Baltimore, Md., advised on March 14, 1949, that although the out-of-state title for registration card furnished by Mrs. CHAMBERS, which would have become a part of her application for a Maryland title for the 1934 Ford Sedan, had been destroyed, there was available at the Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles the original title to this vehicle, issued to ESTHER CHAMBERS by the Maryland Commissioner of Motor Vehicles on August 2, 1937. A photostatic copy of this title was obtained, together with a photostatic copy of the Application for Maryland Title for the 1937 Ford four door Sedan, Motor #18-4095821, Maryland title B-457146, presently owned by Mrs. CHAMBERS, and both of these documents were forwarded to the New York Office by letter dated March 16, 1949, with the advice that MICHAEL A. NOPPINGER, Registrar of Titles, Maryland Department of Motor Vehicles, Guilford Avenue and 21st Street, Baltimore 18, Maryland, was the competent witness to introduce the original of either of these documents.

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INVESTIGATION RE CHECKS ON BALTIMORE
BANKS DEPOSITED TO ACCOUNT OF ALGER
HISS AT RIGGS NATIONAL BANK, WASHING-
TON, D. C.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent (A) W. WALIACE REAMY and is based on the report of Special Agent (A) J. BERNARD COOK, dated March 14, 1949 at Washington, D. C. This report set out the results of an examination of ALGER HISS' bank account at the Riggs National Bank, Farmers and Mechanics Branch.

The checking account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS at this bank was analyzed from June 6, 1934 to February 4, 1949 in regard to deposits. The deposit tickets available were examined and all information reflecting the identity of the checks deposited was set out. Certain checks were discovered to have been drawn on several banks in Baltimore, Maryland and one check on a bank in Westminster, Maryland.

AT WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND

The previously referenced report reflected that on July 15, 1936 a check on the Westminster Deposit and Trust Company, Westminster, Maryland in the amount of \$100.00 was deposited to the checking account of HISS.

Confidential Informant T-2 at Westminster Deposit and Trust Company, advised that in 1936 his bank was posting by hand and for that reason he was able to ascertain the maker of the check, the payee, amount and date charged to the maker's account. This information appeared in Individual Cash Book No. 28 and the particular item appears on the last line of page 365 under the date of July 17, 1936. This check in the amount of \$100.00 was drawn by EDWARD W. CASE and was made payable to ALGER HISS. T-2 advised that CASE is in the real estate business in Westminster and has been so engaged for a number of years. It was his recollection that CASE was involved in the transaction regarding the farm in which both HISS and CHAMBERS figured.

T-2 stated that CASE no longer has an account at his bank and further, that CASE is not too active in the real estate business at present, although he still has a few transactions. T-2 stated that CASE was haphazard and careless in his methods but felt him to be fairly reliable. It will be noted that CASE has been previously interviewed in regard to the transaction in respect to the sale of the farm.

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

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The report of Special Agent (A) COOK reflected a deposit on December 28, 1934

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in the amount of \$5.00 and identified as a check on the Baltimore Commercial Bank. Inquiry at the Office of the Deputy Bank Commissioner, 302 Union Trust Building, was made and it was ascertained that the Baltimore Commercial Bank was taken over on September 1, 1945 by the Union Trust Company, Baltimore, Maryland.

Confidential Informant T-3 at the Union Trust Company, Baltimore and St. Paul Streets, advised that the only records presently available in regard to the Baltimore Commercial Bank are the individual ledger sheets and certain other information having no bearing on checking accounts. He stated that due to the lack of adequate storage space that the Union Trust Company had a regular program with respect to the destruction of records, and that therefore it would be impractical to trace the aforementioned \$5.00 check. The only possible way to trace an item would be to examine all the ledger sheets for the particular day involved, and inasmuch as the item is: for \$5.00 it would be nearly impossible to specifically identify one as there would be so many items for \$5.00.

A deposit on July 8, 1942 reflected five checks identified by the transit # "7-69." Four of these checks were for \$.45 and the other for \$.35.

Inquiry was made at the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, Baltimore Branch, Calvert and Lexington Streets and it was ascertained that the transit #7-69 was formerly used by the Union Trust Company. The Union Trust Company changed their transit number to 7-1 because of the fact that they had taken over the old First National Bank of Baltimore, which originally bore that transit number. T-3 was also questioned regarding the possibility of tracing those checks appearing in the deposit of July 8, 1942. He accordingly consulted his records and advised that it was not the policy of the Union Trust Company to make recordak pictures of checks drawn on their own bank, and it would be impossible therefore to obtain pictures of the aforementioned checks. Further, the Proof Department maintained their proof records for a maximum of one year, and therefore the only possible way to trace these items would be to examine all ledger sheets bearing entries for July 10, 1942 which would be assuming that the checks would take two days to clear.

In the deposit of July 8, 1942 there was also a \$.45 check drawn on the Equitable Trust Company, Baltimore, Maryland.

Confidential Informant T-4 at the Equitable Trust Company, Munsey Building, made inquiry throughout the bank and advised that although it was the policy of the bank to recordak their own checks, the film containing such pictures was maintained for about a period of three years. For this reason checks charged against various accounts during 1942 had been filmed but such film had been destroyed. T-4 advised that also the Proof Department's records had been destroyed and that the only possible way to trace instant

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item would be to examine all individual ledger sheets.

Inquiry regarding checks which could be traced only by an examination of the ledger sheets was not pursued further due to the practical impossibility of locating such items and identifying them in the event they were in an amount frequently appearing in the bank's work.

On December 28, 1943 a check on the Mercantile Trust Company, Baltimore, Maryland in the amount of \$1,000.00 was deposited to the checking account of HISS.

Confidential Informant T-5 at the Mercantile Trust Company, Calvert and Redwood Streets, advised that it is the policy of his bank to recordak all checks going through the bank. He examined his records and ascertained that the film for checks clearing the bank in December of 1943 was still available. It was believed that checks deposited in Washington on a Baltimore bank would take two days to clear and for this reason the film of December 30, 1943 was examined.

Upon examination of the film a picture was found of instant \$1,000.00 check. The check was drawn by Mrs. BERTHA T. HISS and was made payable to ALGER HISS. The check was dated November 27, 1943 and bore a handwritten notation in the lower left hand corner "Happy Xmas, 1943." It was also noted that two other checks for \$1,000.00 each were drawn by Mrs. BERTHA T. HISS and were payable to AMY B. HISS and what appeared to be JOHN B. HISS. It will be noted that Mrs. BERTHA T. HISS is an aunt of ALGER HISS.

The report of Special Agent (A) COOK reflected various deposits containing checks drawn on the Fidelity Trust Company, Baltimore, Maryland. These deposits covered a period from December 28, 1934 to February 23, 1946. Confidential Informant T-6 at the Fidelity Trust Company, Charles and Lexington Streets, advised that it is the bank's policy to recordak all checks passing through the bank but that the film is destroyed with the exception of the last three years. Informant T-6 stated that in this regard the bank maintained that it was only necessary to keep such records for three years in conformance with the Statute of Limitations.

In regard to other records of the bank T-6 stated that proof sheets were maintained for a very short time due to their bulky nature and the lack of storage space. In regard to deposit tickets the bank retains them for five years.

T-6 pointed out that none of the checks drawn on the Fidelity Trust Company and deposited in HISS' account at Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C. could be traced with the exception of the check deposited on February 23, 1946. Accordingly, the recordak film was obtained for the bank's work

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on February 25, 26 and 27, 1946. The film for the work of February 26, 1946 contained in Box 554 and photographed on February 27, 1946 reflected a picture of the \$5.00 check deposited to the HISS account on February 23, 1946. The check was dated December 8, 1945, was in the amount of \$5.00, was payable to Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS and signed MARY L. HISS. It was noted that this check bore on the face of it the stamp of the Riggs National Bank.

In an effort to trace the other checks on the Fidelity Trust Company, inquiry was made as to whether any members of the HISS family had accounts in the past or at the present time at this bank. T-6 consulted his records which reflected various accounts, both open and closed for different individuals whose last name was HISS. Accounts were noted for several individuals in ALGER HISS' immediate family. T-6 advised that it would be possible to check these accounts for charges corresponding to the deposits made in the account of ALGER HISS at Riggs National Bank. He stated that the bank had taken pictures on recordak film of all ledger sheets prior to 1945. He made available all films on which pictures appeared of ledger sheets covering that portion of the ledger in which the name HISS would appear. Approximately twelve recordak films were examined which covered the period from 1919 to 1945. It was observed, however, that in regard to that portion of the ledger containing HISS' accounts, there appeared to be several gaps in particular accounts. T-6 advised that all film which could be identified from the information on the outside of the box in which the film was contained was made available.

An examination of this film reflected the following information:

A checking account in the name of ALGER HISS, 1427 Linden Avenue was opened on November 21, 1925. This account was closed and reopened several times and the last entry was made when the account was closed on October 8, 1930. A deposit was made on November 27, 1925 in the amount of \$2,024.89 and a deposit of \$1,000.00 was made on December 12, 1929. No other items of interest appeared.

An account was on the books in 1920 for Miss ANNA HISS, 1427 Linden Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland and was closed July 11, 1929.

An account in the name of BOSLEY HISS, 1427 Linden Avenue was opened on December 1, 1921 and closed November 13, 1926.

An account in the name of Miss CAROLINE V. HISS, 211 Ridgewood Road, Baltimore, Maryland was on the books in September, 1920, closed April 28, 1923 and reopened on October 10, 1928. No record on this account was found beyond an entry made on October 5, 1931.

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BA 65-1642

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

An account in the name of DONALD ~~X~~ HISS, 1427 Linden Avenue, was opened on December 17, 1927 and closed October 7, 1931.

An account in the name of Miss EDNA C. ~~X~~ HISS, 2017 Bolton Street, Baltimore, Maryland, was on the books on February, 1921 and was closed September 20, 1927.

An account in the name of Miss LILLIAN ~~X~~ HISS, 2017 Bolton Street, Baltimore, Maryland was on the books in September, 1919 and was closed on March 12, 1928. This account again appeared on the books on December 16, 1940. Pictures were found reflecting ledger sheets for this account from December 16, 1940 to August 11, 1943 and again from July 21, 1944 to November 5, 1945.

An account for Mrs. MARGARET OWEN ~~X~~ HISS, 151 E. 50th Street, New York City, was opened on July 6, 1927 and closed August 11, 1932.

An account for Miss MARY A. ~~X~~ HISS, 1427 Linden Avenue, was on the books in September, 1919 and was closed February 28, 1920.

An account for Mrs. MARY L. HISS, guardian, 1427 Linden Avenue, was on the books in November, 1920 and was closed December 17, 1927.

An account for Miss MARY M. ~~X~~ HISS, 211 Ridgewood Road, was opened in September, 1919, closed February 7, 1922, reopened October 10, 1928 and the last entry located was that of October 7, 1931.

An account for Mrs. BESSIE SEWELL ~~X~~ HISS, 17 West Chase Street, was opened on October 7, 1931 and was still on the books on November 15, 1943. The account was closed on March 17, 1938 but was reopened on April 3, 1940.

An account in the name of Mrs. EFFIE W. ~~X~~ HISS, Committee of G. MILTON ~~X~~ HISS, 19 West Ostend Street, was opened on December 2, 1940 and closed December 18, 1941. There was also an individual account for Mrs. EFFIE W. HISS, Pasadena, Maryland. Ledger sheets were located for this account covering the periods from March 9, 1945 to August 27, 1945 and from November 13, 1946 to January 19, 1948.

An account for Mr. GEORGE M. ~~X~~ HISS, in trust with Mrs. EFFIE W. HISS, 19 West Ostend Street, was opened on December 16, 1941 and was closed on March 9, 1945. No pictures of the ledger sheets were found for the period from November 5, 1943 to December 28, 1944.

An account for Miss MARY C. ~~X~~ HISS, executrix for Miss LILLIAN C. ~~X~~ HISS, was located for the period from November 13, 1946 to June 17, 1947.

None of the foregoing accounts reflected charges corresponding to the deposits

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

made to HISS' account at Riggs National Bank on or about the corresponding dates subject checks were deposited. It was assumed that the checks would clear in two days in the ordinary course of business but the accounts failed to reflect charges covering the possibility of the checks taking three or four days to clear.

In addition to the foregoing accounts there was an account in the name of Mrs. MARY L. HISS, who is the mother of ALGER HISS, 1427 Linden Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. This account was opened in September, 1919 and it was noted that for a time the account carried a rather large balance. The account was noted to be quite active but in more recent years, carried a balance of around \$700.00. The pictures were not found for ledger sheets covering the entire period of activity. Either pictures of the ledger sheets or the ledger sheets themselves were available for the following periods:

September, 1919 to November 10, 1932;
 January 6, 1934 to October 18, 1934;
 November 19, 1936 to April 8, 1937;
 April 14, 1937 to November 12, 1938;
 November 12, 1938 to December 28, 1939;
 June 27, 1940 to September 26, 1941;
 September 29, 1941 to October 8, 1942;
 October 9, 1942 to November 22, 1943;
 December 13, 1944 to December 6, 1945.

The account was closed on the last date shown.

On November 13, 1946 an account for Mrs. MARY L. HISS and Miss ANNA HISS was on the books and ledger sheets were found covering the period from that date to June 30, 1948.

It will be noted that the latter account shows no activity for the period checks on the Fidelity Trust Company were deposited to the account of ALGER HISS, Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C.

The account in the name of Mrs. MARY L. HISS reflected the following checks charged against the account which appeared to be checks deposited to ALGER HISS' account:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
11/23/36	\$ 5.00	A \$5.00 check was deposited to ALGER HISS' account on 11/20/36.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BA 65-1642

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1/8/37	\$ 8.00	A deposit of a check in the amount of \$8.00 to ALGER HISS' account on January 6, 1937.
1/6/38	5.00	There was a \$5.00 check deposited to ALGER HISS' account on January 4, 1938.
10/23/41	1.50	A check in the amount of \$1.50 deposited to ALGER HISS' account on 10/21/41.
10/31/41 and 11/1/41	25.00	There was a \$25.00 charge on each of these dates on the account of <u>Mrs. MARY L. HISS</u> . There was a \$25.00 check deposited to ALGER HISS' account on 10/30/41.
12/10/41	1.50	There was a check for \$1.50 deposited to ALGER HISS' account on 12/8/41.
9/3/43	6,000.00	There was a check deposited to ALGER HISS' account on 9/1/43 in the amount of \$6,000.00

No ledger sheets were found which could be used to trace the checks deposited to ALGER HISS' account on December 28, 1934 or July 28, 1944.

The checks deposited on October 21, 1941 in the amount of \$5.00 and on July 8, 1942 in the amount of \$.45 were not reflected on the ledger sheets on dates corresponding to the dates they were deposited. The closest \$5.00 item was a charge on October 30, 1941, and there was no charge noted in the amount of \$.45.

In regard to the \$6,000.00 charge on September 3, 1943 the ledger sheet reflected a deposit on August 28, 1943 of \$5,940.36. T-6 was specifically questioned regarding the possibility of tracing this deposit. However, inasmuch as all of the deposit tickets for 1943 and prior years had been destroyed, this item could not be traced at all. It will be noted that ALGER HISS' mother made him a loan in regard to his purchase of a house.

At the time it was ascertained at the Federal Reserve Bank, Baltimore Branch, that the transit #7-69 was one formerly issued to the Union Trust Company inquiry was also made regarding the following transit numbers which

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BA-65-1642

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

appear in the report of Special Agent (A) COOK as identifying checks deposited to ALGER HISS' account at the Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C.: 1-100; 3-34; and 5-30. It was ascertained that the prefix "1" relates to New York City; prefix "3" to Philadelphia and the prefix, "5" to Boston. However, none of the aforementioned transit numbers are still in effect. It would appear that those banks have either gone out of business or been absorbed by other banks. This information would be obtainable at the individual cities mentioned.

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INVESTIGATION REGARDING AMERICAN
ORIENTAL RUG CHAMBERS CLAIMS HISS
GAVE THE CHAMBERS FAMILY, PROBABLY
IN LATE 1935

The following investigation was conducted by the writer:

Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS have advised that during the early part of their occupancy of the apartment at 1617 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, which independent investigation has shown they occupied from October 2, 1935, to June 27, 1936, ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS brought to the Eutaw Place apartment an American Oriental rug which they understood had been picked up by ALGER HISS at the Monumental Rug Cleaning Company, Baltimore, Maryland, and delivered directly by ALGER from this rug cleaning concern to the Eutaw Place apartment. According to the CHAMBERS, the HISS family were assisting the CHAMBERS in furnishing the Eutaw Place apartment, as it was the first unfurnished apartment the CHAMBERS had occupied. The rug was given to the CHAMBERS by ALGER HISS as a gift. This rug had been delivered to the Monumental Rug Cleaning Company by ALGER HISS for repairs and for rewearing a hole which was in the center of the rug. According to the CHAMBERS, this rug cleaning concern specialized in textile weaving of this type, and they believed that this transaction in connection with the rug might be traceable through the Monumental Rug Cleaning Company. It was the suggestion of the CHAMBERS that ALGER HISS probably personally delivered this rug to the rug cleaning company for repairs and might have given his correct name and address, either the local Baltimore address of ALGER's mother or his own Washington, D. C., address. The thought occurred that probably a work order, receipt, or some documentary evidence of this rug transaction would be necessary and might still be in existence among the records of the Monumental Rug Cleaning Company.

The CHAMBERS stated that they still have this rug in their possession at Westminster, Maryland, and from a physical examination of it by reporting Agent in the CHAMBERS' home, the following description is set forth:

The rug measures approximately 9 x 10 feet, is dominantly a reddish orange color with a figured pattern throughout, and is an American Oriental type. It is considerably worn and faded at the present time, but when new, in all probability, had a white fringe on each end of the 10 foot dimension of the rug. The rewoven or repaired portion of the rug is approximately 7 inches square, such repair being located approximately in the center of the rug. The CHAMBERS advised that the rug would be

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available if necessary in order to trace the above mentioned transaction with the Monumental Rug Cleaning Company in Baltimore.

According to the CHAMBERS, ALGER HISS brought this rug to the Eutaw Place apartment in his Ford car and probably carried the rug into the apartment personally.

A review of the available directories for Baltimore City reveals that the only rug concern approaching the name given by the CHAMBERS is the Monumental Storage and Carpet Cleaning Company, 1915 Windsor Avenue, Baltimore. There is no other concern dealing in rugs in Baltimore, according to the directories, bearing either the name Monumental or Monument.

The above mentioned transaction was discussed in considerable detail by reporting Agent with Mr. GEORGE SCHMUCKER, Vice-President of the Monumental Storage and Carpet Cleaning Company, in an effort to obtain documentary evidence supporting the transaction described above by the CHAMBERS linking ALGER HISS or the HISS family with the American Oriental rug presently still in the possession of the CHAMBERS family. Mr. SCHMUCKER stated that all of their repair, cleaning, and other records, with the exception of some rug storage records, have been destroyed for all years prior to 1943. Mr. SCHMUCKER succeeded in locating some rug storage records dating back to 1935. Reporting Agent made a thorough review of such records, as a result of which the following were located:

Under Order #67518, the Monumental Storage and Rug Cleaning Company picked up a rug for repack and storage on October 31, 1936, from Miss EDNA HISS, dressmaker, 2 West University Parkway, Baltimore.

Under Order #68605, the company picked up a rug for storage from E. CHAMBERS, 1430 Druid Hill Avenue, Baltimore, late in 1936.

Investigation of this case to date by the Baltimore Office has failed to disclose any EDNA HISS related to ALGER HISS. Likewise, the above mentioned transactions were both dated too late in 1936 to fall within the period when the CHAMBERS claim ALGER HISS delivered the rug in question to them at the Eutaw Place apartment. Further, Mr. SCHMUCKER stated that no other record is available regarding their orders 67518 and 68605.

In view of the above indicating that the two transactions mentioned above are not pertinent to this case, no further investigation is contemplated regarding them.

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After a discussion with Mr. SCHLUCKER regarding the possibility of tracing the HISS rug transaction through any other of their records, Mr. SCHLUCKER stated that several of their employees who have worked for the company for years on rug repairs might recognize the rug presently in the possession of the CHAMBERS family as a rug which had previously been repaired by the Monumental concern. It should be noted also that Mr. SCHLUCKER stated that there is no other rug cleaning, rug repairing, rug storage or rug sales organization in Baltimore whose name resembles that of the Monumental Storage and Rug Cleaning Company.

Mrs. MILDRED S. NELKER, foreman of the rug repair department, Monumental Storage and Rug Cleaning Company, residence 5366 Cordelia Avenue, Baltimore, advised that during the period 1935-1936 she and Mrs. MARY E. WINGATE, a retired employee of the company, who resides at 1610 Ellmont Street, c/o Mr. CALVIN GREER, Baltimore, were the only employees who were repairing rugs for the Monumental concern. Mrs. NELKER stated that if the rug in question was actually repaired by Monumental, in all probability the repairs were actually effected by her or Mrs. WINGATE. Mrs. NELKER stated that if she could examine the rug in question personally, there was some possibility that either she or Mrs. WINGATE could identify the repair job and thereby establish the fact that the American Oriental rug presently in the possession of the CHAMBERS family had been repaired on an unknown date by the Monumental Storage and Rug Cleaning Company.

Baltimore does not contemplate exhibiting the CHAMBERS' rug, allegedly given to them by HISS, to Mrs. NELKER and Mrs. WINGATE because of the fact that such further investigation could not possibly link this rug to ALGER HISS prior to its coming into the possession of the CHAMBERS family.

There being no further logical leads, the Baltimore Office contemplates no further investigation for the purpose of linking the American Oriental rug presently in the possession of the CHAMBERS family with ALGER HISS.

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INVESTIGATION THROUGH VARIOUS OIL
COMPANY CHARGE ACCOUNTS TO ESTABLISH
HISS AUTOMOBILE TRIP TO NEW ENGLAND
IN SUMMER OF 1937

The following investigation was conducted by SA WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER:

By letter dated March 10, 1949, the Washington Field Office referred to Bureau letter dated March 4, 1949, which called attention to the allegation of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS that he accompanied Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS on a trip in the vicinity of Peterborough, New Hampshire, in August, 1937. CHAMBERS recalls that en route they stopped at Thomaston, Conn. In order to assist in the establishment of HISS' presence in Connecticut and New Hampshire during this period, the Washington Field Office was requested to contact the offices of the larger oil companies to determine if ALGER HISS or his wife, PRISCILLA, had a gasoline charge account in 1937 or any time thereafter. If such account were located for 1937, an examination was to be made to determine if HISS purchased gasoline in or near one of the above mentioned towns in Connecticut or New Hampshire during August, 1937.

Investigation in Washington, D. C., reflected that charge account records of the American Oil Company, Esso Standard Oil Company, Sinclair Oil Company, and Shell Oil Company were located in Baltimore, Md.

On March 14, 1949, the writer contacted RALPH D. KIZER, Division Manager, Shell Oil Company, Inc., 909 East 22nd Street, Baltimore, Maryland, who caused a check of the company's credit records, which cover the State of Maryland, the District of Columbia, and portions of other nearby states, to be made. This record, which covers the past sixteen years, failed to reflect that ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS ever maintained a retail credit card account with this concern.

LOUIS SMITH, JR., Credit Manager, Delaware, Maryland, and District of Columbia Division, Esso Standard Oil Company, Baltimore, Md., was contacted by the writer on March 18, 1949, and found that neither ALGER nor PRISCILLA HISS ever maintained a retail credit card with this concern. However, ALGER HISS, 3415 Volta Place, N.W., Washington, D. C., opened a fuel oil account with the firm on October 30, 1940.

On March 15, 1949, F. C. HALL, Credit Manager, Sherwood Brothers, Inc., 10 Light Street, Baltimore, Md., advised that his credit records, which

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BA 65-1642

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

reflect all accounts with Sherwood Brothers, Inc., and local accounts of the Sinclair Refining Company, only go as far back as October, 1938. A check of these records reflected no retail credit card account in the name of either ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS since that date. Mr. HALL contacted H. W. FEIGE, Assistant Treasurer, Sherwood Brothers, Inc., who was employed in Mr. HALL's office prior to October, 1938. Mr. FEIGE advised the writer that so far as he could remember neither ALGER nor PRISCILLA HISS ever maintained a retail credit card account prior to October, 1938, but stated that as there are no exact records prior to this date, he could not be absolutely certain about this matter. Mr. HALL further stated that Sherwood Brothers, Inc., is a subsidiary of Sinclair Refining Company, but for a complete coverage of Sinclair records prior to October, 1938, LEE FULLER, Sinclair Refining Company, 10 West 51st Street, New York, New York, should be contacted.

J. S. DITCH, General Credit Manager, American Oil Company, American Building, Baltimore, Maryland, advised on March 15, 1949, that the company's credit records only go as far back as 1940. However, a check of the company records from 1940 to the present date failed to reflect a retail credit card account as ever having been maintained by ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS.

The above facts were called to the attention of the Bureau, the Washington Field Office, and the New York Office by teletype dated March 15, 1949.

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BA 65-1642.

RE: ALGER HISS - ASSOCIATES

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GEORGE BLACKWELL, INVESTIGATION
TO LOCATE

In the report of SA JAMES L. KIRKLAND dated January 27, 1949, at Philadelphia, there was a lead set out for the Baltimore Office to ascertain the whereabouts of GEORGE BLACKWELL in Chicago, Illinois, from the Headmaster of the Landon School at Bethesda, Maryland. It was requested that after such information had been obtained that the Chicago Office be advised of the location of GEORGE and ~~ETHEL~~ BLACKWELL, reported associates of ALGER HISS, so that they could be interviewed by the Chicago Office.

Mr. HALL BANFIELD, Headmaster, Landon School for Boys, Bethesda, Maryland, advised SA FRANCIS X. JAHN that the last address available for Mr. GEORGE BLACKWELL, former Headmaster at Landon School, is Lake Forest Academy, Lake Forest, Illinois, such address having been furnished in July, 1944.

The above information was furnished to the Chicago Office by Baltimore teletype dated February 8, 1949.

WARNER GARDNER, INTERVIEW WITH

By teletype dated February 2, 1949, the Boston Office advised that Judge CHARLES E. WYZANSKI, JR., had stated that ~~WARNER~~ GARDNER, 116 Summerfield Road, Chevy Chase, Maryland, was friendly with ALGER HISS.

The Baltimore Office was requested to interview GARDNER regarding ALGER HISS and also for the purpose of obtaining possible specimens from the HISS typewriter.

The following investigation was conducted by SA FRANCIS X. JAHN on February 7, 1949:

WARNER GARDNER, formerly of 116 Summerfield Road, Chevy Chase, Maryland, now residing at 3 Armat Drive, Bethesda, Maryland, and a practicing attorney with offices at 501 Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C., advised that he had already been interviewed in connection with instant case. This fact was verified by contact with SA KENNETH DELAVIGNE, supervisor,

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Washington Field Office, who stated that the information requested of GARDNER by Boston teletype of February 2, 1949, had already been obtained by agents of the Washington Field Office.

JOHN HENRY LEWIN, INTERVIEW WITH

In a teletype received from the San Francisco Office dated February 7, 1949, it was indicated that ALGER HISS was known to JOHN HENRY LEWIN, a Baltimore attorney; and it was suggested that the latter be interviewed concerning his knowledge of HISS, inasmuch as he and HISS worked together in Washington, D. C., for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

On February 8, 1949, SA JOSEPH E. CONDON interviewed Mr. JOHN HENRY LEWIN, attorney, at his office which is located at Room 1409, 201 E. Baltimore Street, and the latter furnished the following information:

Mr. LEWIN stated that he knew ALGER HISS during the interim 1920 to 1936. Mr. LEWIN himself is a Hopkins graduate and a Harvard law graduate and is approximately ten years older than ALGER HISS. He recalled that HISS had the reputation of being an excellent student at Johns Hopkins University and was quite active in Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity. In July, 1933, Mr. LEWIN stated, HISS called him from Washington, D.C., and asked if he would take the position as Assistant General Consul to the General Consul, JEROME FRANK, at the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Mr. LEWIN subsequently took up the duties of this position, and during the interim, August, 1933, to September, 1935, he was very closely associated with HISS. It was his recollection that HISS was always a conscientious and conservative individual and gave no indication of having liberal or leftist views.

In conclusion, Mr. LEWIN stated that he always had the highest admiration for HISS and found his personal integrity to be beyond question, and, therefore, he was very much surprised to read in the press the allegations presently being made against HISS. He also stated that he did not have any correspondence from HISS, typewritten or otherwise, but if he did have any, he would willingly furnish it to the Bureau.

MRS. L. R. MCKEE, NEE CONSTANCE
MOON SUPPLEE, FORMER STATE DEPARTMENT
SECRETARY OF LAWRENCE DUGGAN, INTERVIEW
WITH

By teletype dated February 15, 1949, the Washington Field Office advised that while ALGER HISS was a Political Adviser at the State Department,

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BA 65-1642

LAWRENCE DUGGAN was an associate of ALGER HISS in the same capacity and shared the same office. Baltimore was requested to interview Mrs. L. R. McKEE, formerly CONSTANCE M. SUPPLEE, DUGGAN's former secretary, at 43 Coral Place, Lexington Park, Maryland.

The following investigation was conducted by SA CLARENCE L. JOHNSON:

Mrs. L. R. McKEE, 43 Coral Place, Lexington Park, Maryland, was interviewed on February 16, 1949, at her residence, at which time she furnished the following information:

Mrs. McKEE was the former CONSTANCE MOON SUPPLEE and worked for the State Department in Washington, D. C., from 1931 until July 1, 1948, resigning on the latter date to marry her present husband. She started as a stenographer in the State Department Stenographic Pool. She recalled that LAWRENCE DUGGAN was a supervisor in the Latin American Division about 1933, and advanced in the State Department until during 1936, he became Chief of the Latin American Division, replacing EDWIN C. WILSON. From about 1933 to 1936, Mrs. McKEE rose from principal stenographer until she became secretary and receptionist for Mr. DUGGAN. In this capacity, she handled all of his private correspondence and confidential work. She remained DUGGAN's secretary until 1942, when she received a leave of absence from the State Department to serve as a WAC in the United States armed forces. She returned to the State Department in 1945.

With regard to DUGGAN, Mrs. McKEE stated that in her opinion he was one of the finest and most capable persons that she has ever met or worked for. She described him as a man of principle, honest, trustworthy, and absolutely loyal to this country. She knew of no instances in which he, either by his actions or conversations, could be thought of as engaging in any activities inimical to the United States. She pointed out that he had a splendid background, was a son of Dr. STEPHEN P. DUGGAN, New York City, and was considered in Washington circles as being among the elite.

With regard to ALGER HISS, Mrs. McKEE stated that she does not ever recall seeing HISS in the State Department and did not know him as a friend or associate of DUGGAN and has never been in his company. She pointed out that when the recent charges were placed against HISS by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, followed by the accidental death of DUGGAN in New York City, several persons inquired as to whether or not she knew either of them intimately. Several of her Washington friends expressed surprise at her

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replies that she did not know ALGER HISS, but she maintains that she never knew that he was ever employed by the State Department and is positive that he was not employed in the same office with DUGGAN.

Mrs. McKEE explained that DUGGAN's section, known as the Latin American Division, was one of the major divisions in the State Department setup. Others were the Eastern European, Far Eastern, and Near Eastern, and each of the sections was headed by an Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. SUMNER WELLES, then Assistant Secretary of State, was in charge of the Latin American Section and DUGGAN, as head of this section, was directly responsible to Mr. WELLES for the division. State Department files were maintained in a central section; however, it was common practice for files pertaining to a particular desk to be maintained by that division. Mrs. McKEE stated it was common practice for files to be taken home by personnel in order that night work might be done, and she is positive that DUGGAN did this on numerous occasions. She can recall no specific instance and is positive that DUGGAN frequently took home files from his office in order that he might work on them overnight. She did not think this unusual, and as a matter of fact, commented that Mr. DUGGAN had often referred to the laxity in handling confidential matters of the State Department and seemed deeply concerned that more adequate measures of safeguard were not taken by the various offices.

Mrs. McKEE did not recall WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as an associate of DUGGAN, nor does she recall any meetings or conferences between DUGGAN and ALGER HISS.

Mrs. McKEE suggested that the following persons be contacted, believing that if there were any connections between HISS and DUGGAN, that at least one of them might be able to furnish valuable information:

- (1) GEORGE H. BUTLER, formerly Mr. DUGGAN's assistant in the State Department;
- (2) ELLIS C. BRIGGS, a State Department career man who was also formerly DUGGAN's assistant;
- (3) PAUL C. DANIELS, State Department career man, who worked under DUGGAN on one of the Latin American Country Desks.
- (4) HERBERT BURSLEY, State Department career man, also on one of the country desks.

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Mrs. MCKEE was unable to furnish any other information concerning the above matter.

By teletype dated March 9, 1949, the Bureau, Washington Field and New York Offices were furnished with the names of the persons listed above who were suggested by Mrs. MCKEE as the persons who might be contacted for information regarding any associations between ALGER HISS and LAWRENCE DUGGAN. It was indicated in this teletype that interview with the above persons, which might possibly already have been conducted, was being left to the discretion of the Washington Field Office.

LILLIAN STONE, ALSO KNOWN AS MRS.
HAROLD WEISBERG, INTERVIEW WITH

In the report of SA DAVID S. TODD dated February 10, 1949, at San Francisco, a lead was set out for the Baltimore Office to interview LILLIAN STONE, now Mrs. HAROLD WEISBERG, at Hyattsville, Maryland, who was the principal stenographer while ALGER HISS was associated with the NYE Committee.

On February 23, 1949, Mr. HAROLD WEISBERG, Hyattstown, Maryland, advised that his wife, the former LILLIAN STONE, had already been interviewed by agents of the Washington Field Office in connection with instant case. Mr. WEISBERG stated that agents of the Washington Field Office had interviewed Mrs. WEISBERG at her place of employment, the RFC Office in Washington, D. C., such interview having taken place within a period of ten days prior to February 23, 1949. Accordingly, no further action was taken by the Baltimore Office to locate and interview Mrs. HAROLD WEISBERG.

HELEN WARE/CAPPEL, ALSO KNOWN AS
MRS. CLARENCE C. CAPPEL, INTERVIEW WITH

The Washington Field Office by teletype dated February 4, 1949, recommended that HELEN WARE CAPPEL be interviewed in regard to her brother, HAROLD WARE, who succeeded WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as being in charge of several espionage rings regarding Government workers. Mrs. CAPPEL, who is presently residing at 1112 North Calvert Street, was interviewed by Special Agents ROBERT MARGISON and JESSE F. FARR on February 18, 1949.

During the interview Mrs. CAPPEL volunteered nothing. She admitted being

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acquainted with only three individuals whom she knew to be friendly with her brother, HAROLD WARE. She admitted the association between her brother and these individuals only upon specific questions being directed to her and the three individuals whose association she acknowledged were only individuals so close to her brother that there would be no way of denying the association. Mrs. CAPPEL commented that she is completely loyal to the United States and in the same breath stated that it would be disloyal to give any information to this Bureau concerning her brother or any of the other members of her family. She commented that she knew nothing of an espionage character concerning her brother, but she admitted that her brother had lived at her studio at 1503 Connecticut Avenue in Washington, D. C., during the pertinent period of time.

Regarding Mrs. CAPPEL's loyalty to the United States and willingness to cooperate with the Bureau, she stated that even though she were to learn that an enemy fleet were on its way to the United States with purpose of destroying a large amount of property and numerous lives, she would be unable to give this information to this Bureau or the proper authorities if it were obtained from her brother or any other members of her family.

It became completely obvious during the interview that Mrs. CAPPEL had closed her mind to the possibility of furnishing this Bureau with any information.

Mrs. CAPPEL related that her brother, HAROLD WARE, had lived with his wife, JESSICA SMITH, at an apartment building in Washington, D. C., which was near the Lincoln Memorial but which was later destroyed. Mrs. CAPPEL was questioned concerning numerous individuals in this case but gave a negative response concerning all of them.

The following description of HELEN WARE CAPPEL is being set forth for information concerning her:

Height	Approximately 5'2"
Weight	Approximately 150-155 pounds
Build	Stocky
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Fair and clear
Hair	Gray, part on left side
Characteristics	Heavy legs, unusually long ear lobes; wearing no wedding band but had a gold ring with an old fashioned grillwork setting on her right ring finger. There was a small diamond in this ring.

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DR. ISAIAH BOWMAN, JOHNS HOPKINS
UNIVERSITY, INTERVIEW WITH

Reference is made to the report of SA JOSEPH M. KELLY made at New York on February 8, 1949. Dr. ISAIAH BOWMAN, Johns Hopkins University, was interviewed by SA EDWARD G. GOUGH on March 17, 1949. He advised that for $3\frac{1}{2}$ years, beginning in 1942, he was a member of a five man advisory board to Presidents ROOSEVELT and TRUMAN on foreign policy and that he was particularly consulted on the problem of territorial division after the end of World War II.

Dr. BOWMAN stated that as a result of this position he had contact with ALGER HISS at Dumbarton Oaks and greatly admired the efficient manner in which HISS had served in the post of Secretary of the conference. Dr. BOWMAN stated that he had no way of knowing who was responsible for designating HISS to go to Dumbarton Oaks, and that he did not know of any "guardian angel" of HISS in the State Department who might have been responsible for this appointment or for any other important assignment that HISS received. Dr. BOWMAN stated that no inquiry had ever been made of him as to HISS' qualifications at the time HISS joined the State Department and pointed out that HISS had graduated from Johns Hopkins long before Dr. BOWMAN had become associated with the University.

Dr. BOWMAN said that he recalled that HISS was originally a legal adviser to the State Department, working under HACKWORTH who was the Chief Legal Adviser, and Dr. BOWMAN said that HACKWORTH certainly would not have tolerated any liberal thinkers under him as he was "more conservative than any citizen of Connecticut." However, Dr. BOWMAN said that he believed that HISS was known in the State Department as a HACKWORTH man and suggested that a determination as to which Under Secretary had originally called for HISS to be assigned to him and thereby channeled into the higher "policy" levels of the State Department might disclose his angel, if he had any.

Dr. BOWMAN felt that it was HISS' personal ability and the outstanding jobs he did in each assignment that were responsible for his rapid advancement.

Dr. BOWMAN said that he had been asked by Secretary of State STETTINIUS for a recommendation on persons to be sent to the Yalta Conference and that because of his admiration for HISS' work at Dumbarton Oaks, he had recommended HISS for the Yalta assignment. Dr. BOWMAN was unable to

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say what influence this had on STETTINIUS' appointment of HISS and said that he believed that STETTINIUS had probably approached fifty people for recommendations, and very probably HISS had been recommended by others than himself.

Dr. BOWMAN stated that he was amazed and shocked by the allegations of Communist sympathies made against HISS and that he had run through his mind over and over again every contact he had ever had with HISS and could not recall a single comment made by HISS or a single suggestion made by HISS on policy which would indicate Communist or pro-Russian sympathies.

Dr. BOWMAN's association with HISS also included a great many contacts during the San Francisco United Nations Conference.

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BA 65-1642

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RE: ALGER HISS - FORMER NEIGHBORS

CAPTAIN PAUL L. ~~X~~ HUDSON, INVESTIGATION
TO LOCATE

By teletype dated March 1, 1949, the New York Office requested the Baltimore Office to conduct investigation at Brookmount, Maryland, to ascertain if Captain PAUL L. HUDSON had left for overseas. The Baltimore Office was also advised in this teletype that PAUL HUDSON in 1933 lived at 3416 O Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., and ALGER HISS lived at 3411 O Street, N. W., Washington, D.C. In case HUDSON was located for interview by the Baltimore Office, it was requested that any information in his possession regarding ALGER HISS and WITTLER CHAMBERS be obtained and also that photographs of HISS and CHAMBERS be exhibited to HUDSON for identification.

SA EDWARD B. SFIELDS ascertained from the Postmaster, Friendship Sub Station, Maryland, that a change of address notice had been received postmarked January 8, 1949, Army Postal Service, signed Captain PAUL L. HUDSON, Care of 71st Engineers, Liaison Detachment, APO 181, Tokyo, Japan, Care of Postmaster, San Francisco, California. Such information was furnished by teletype on March 2, 1949, to the Bureau and New York Office.

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RE: PRISCILLA FANSLER HISS - BACKGROUND AND ACTIVITIES

REPORTED ATTENDANCE AT JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

The following investigation was conducted by SA WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER:

By teletype dated February 8, 1949, the Washington Field Office advised that information had been received from Mrs. SILVER TESONE of Washington, D. C., an intimate friend of PRISCILLA HISS, to the effect that in the middle nineteen thirties PRISCILLA HISS developed a desire to study medicine. She went to Johns Hopkins University to take some classes, possibly in chemistry, inasmuch as she did not have sufficient pre-medical work. However, according to Mrs. TESONE, Mrs. HISS lost interest in studying medicine, and soon stopped her pre-medical work.

The Baltimore Office was requested to ascertain whether or not PRISCILLA HISS had ever enrolled at Johns Hopkins University.

Mrs. MURIEL A. HARRISON, clerk, Registrar's Office, Johns Hopkins University, Charles and 34th Streets, Baltimore, Maryland, was interviewed by the writer on February 9, 1949, and checked the records of the University and could find no evidence of PRISCILLA HISS ever having enrolled there. There was no record of any kind concerning PRISCILLA HISS, and there was no correspondence emanating from her on file.

On February 9, 1949, Dr. ALAN H. CHESNEY, Dean of the Medical Faculty, Johns Hopkins University, 710 North Washington Street, Baltimore, Md., had a check made of the records of the Medical School, and could find no evidence of PRISCILLA HISS ever having enrolled there. There was no record of any kind concerning PRISCILLA HISS, and there was no correspondence emanating from her on file.

It is noted that previous investigation by this office reflected that PRISCILLA HISS pursued a course in inorganic chemistry at the summer session of the University of Maryland, Baltimore, Md., from June 7, 1937, to July 30, 1937. Also, that she applied for entrance into the School of Medical Technology, Mercy Hospital, Baltimore, Md., at an unknown date, about 1937, but was not admitted due to insufficient credits.

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RE: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS - BACKGROUND AND
ACTIVITIES

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REPORTED CARD PLAYING ASSOCIATES

As previously set out above, in this report, SA WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER conducted investigation concerning CHAMBERS' residence from December, 1937, to April, 1938, at 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace, Baltimore. It was ascertained that during the above period Mr. and Mrs. C. KINLOCH NELSON, who now reside at Ruxton, Maryland, were sub-tenants of the CHAMBERS, occupying the third floor at the above address. Mr. NELSON advised Agent PFEIFFER that during the period from December, 1937, to April, 1938, he recalled that on several occasions when he, NELSON, came home from work in the evening, he noticed that Mr. CHAMBERS would have a group of approximately five men visiting him, whom NELSON presumed were there to play cards. NELSON could not furnish the identities or descriptions of any of these individuals.

By teletype dated February 23, 1949, the New York Office was requested to interview CHAMBERS to learn the identities of the five men mentioned above.

By teletype dated March 2, 1949, the New York Office advised that CHAMBERS recalled that C. KINLOCH NELSON and his family resided on the third floor of the CHAMBERS' residence at 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace, Baltimore. However, it was pointed out that CHAMBERS was unable to recall any group of individuals who visited him to play cards while he resided at this address.

TRANSCRIPT OF RADIO BROADCAST
"WHITTAKER CHAMBERS MEETS THE PRESS"

For the information of the Bureau and the New York Office, it is noted that there has been placed in the exhibit section of the Baltimore file for possible future use a copy of the February, 1949, issue of "The American Mercury." On pages 153 - 160 of this edition of "The American Mercury" appears an article entitled "WHITTAKER CHAMBERS MEETS THE PRESS." This article recounts the interview of CHAMBERS by representatives of the press on the national radio program "MEET THE PRESS," which broadcast is the basis for ALGER HISS' suit against CHAMBERS charging libel or slander, filed and presently pending in the United States District Court for Maryland at Baltimore.

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TYPE WRITTEN NOTE ADDRESSED TO "KARL"
AND SIGNED "H"

By teletype dated March 10, 1949, the New York Office supplied the following information furnished by CHAMBERS on that date. There was included in the envelope with the "typed" documents a small slip of paper, typewritten, addressed to KARL and signed "H." It read in effect, "If you have stopped playing around with my girl friend, will you please take your things out of her closet as she wants to use it." CHAMBERS considered that "things" referred to equipment and does not know if "H" would be HENRY HILL COLLINS or JOHN HERRMANN, but does not think that "H" would refer to ALGER HISS. CHAMBERS stated that he possibly had some photographic equipment in the COLLINS apartment but does not recall having left any there. He stated that he possibly had equipment in HERRMANN's apartment as he believes he did some photographic work in HERRMANN's apartment. In either case, CHAMBERS did not recall having taken any equipment from either COLLINS or HERRMANN's apartment. CHAMBERS does not remember any details concerning his original receipt of this piece of paper or note. It was CHAMBERS' recollection that he gave this slip of paper to RICHARD CLEVELAND, his attorney at Baltimore, Md. Baltimore was requested to obtain same from CLEVELAND and to forward it immediately to the Bureau Laboratory for appropriate examination. In the event Mr. CLEVELAND did not have the paper, it was suggested that Baltimore contact CHAMBERS at Westminster, Md., for additional leads as to its possible whereabouts.

When Mr. RICHARD F. CLEVELAND, 2500 O'Sullivan Building, Baltimore, was contacted by the writer on March 11, 1949, he stated that he did not have the above slip of paper or note and advised that he believes CHAMBERS never turned it over to him. However, Mr. CLEVELAND recalled CHAMBERS having showed him, CLEVELAND, the slip of paper and also recalled having read same. Mr. CLEVELAND made a thorough search of his files with negative result. Thinking he might have sent the slip of paper to Mr. HAROLD R. MEDINA, JR., in New York City, CLEVELAND telephoned MEDINA. According to CLEVELAND, MEDINA advised him that neither he, MEDINA, nor MEDINA's law firm in New York City, nor Mr. HILTON, the New York Document Examiner, had the note in question in their possession.

Accordingly, on March 11, 1949, the writer telephonically communicated with CHAMBERS at Westminster, Maryland, for additional leads as to the possible whereabouts of the piece of paper in question. Mr. CHAMBERS stated that the only other possibility regarding its disposition was that he turned the piece of paper over to ROBERT STRIPLING, former HCUA Investigator. Mr. CHAMBERS pointed out that if he actually had turned the

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piece of paper over to STRIPLING, it was for the HCUA files officially, and not for STRIPLING personally. Mr. CHAMBERS suggested that if the piece of paper could not be located in the files of the HCUA at Washington, possibly it might be located in the personal possession of Mr. ROBERT STRIPLING.

A summary of the above information was furnished by teletype on March 14, 1949, to the Bureau, New York, and Washington Field Offices with the suggestion that the Washington Field Office contact the HCUA in Washington, D. C., immediately in an effort to obtain the piece of paper in question.

BALTIMORE NEIGHBORHOOD INVESTIGATIONS

By teletype dated March 15, 1949, the New York Office set out, from a review of CHAMBERS' background, all of the past residence addresses of CHAMBERS in Baltimore and Maryland. The Baltimore Office was requested to verify CHAMBERS' residence at each of the above addresses and to conduct neighborhood investigations in an attempt to determine CHAMBERS' reputation, associates, and activities. At the time referenced teletype from the New York Office was received, neighborhood investigations had already been conducted by the Baltimore Office in the vicinity of most of the addresses listed in referenced teletype. Such investigation was set out previously in this report under the main heading "ALGER HISS - BACKGROUND AND ACTIVITIES," sub heading "INVESTIGATION IN CONNECTION WITH CHAMBERS' RESIDENCES IN BALTIMORE TO DEVELOP CONTINUOUS HISS-CHAMBERS ASSOCIATION UP TO THE SPRING OF 1938."

Investigation was thereupon conducted by Baltimore in an attempt to determine CHAMBERS' reputation, associates, and activities at the YMCA, Baltimore, in the 2700 block St. Paul Street, Baltimore, and in the vicinity of the farm occupied by CHAMBERS on Bixler's Church Road, Route 2, Westminster, Maryland.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER:

INVESTIGATION CONCERNING CHAMBERS'
FORMER RESIDENCE AT YMCA, BALTIMORE
MARYLAND

W. GORDON MacGREGOR, Executive Secretary of the Central Branch, YMCA, 24 West Franklin Street, Baltimore, Maryland, advised on March 16, 1949, that he has been connected with the YMCA since June, 1938, but that records as far back as 1934 are incomplete and that there would be no way of definitely ascertaining whether or not an individual named LLOYD CANTWELL resided there for about one month in late 1934.

INVESTIGATION CONCERNING CHAMBERS'
FORMER RESIDENCE IN THE VICINITY
OF THE 2700 BLOCK OF ST. PAUL STREET,
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Referenced New York teletype dated March 15, 1949, advised that CHAMBERS purchased a house in the 2700 block of St. Paul Street, Baltimore, where he lived from July, 1938 until the Summer of 1939.

The files of the Park School, 3025 Park Heights Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, contain a letter from ESTHER CHAMBERS to that school dated June 12, 1939, with return address of 2610 St. Paul Street, Baltimore.

EDWIN B. FILBERT, trading as Severn Clay Company, 2618 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland, advised, on March 16, 1949, that he has resided at his present address since 1936, but never knew that a JAY CHAMBERS or LLOYD CANTWELL ever resided at 2610 St. Paul Street or elsewhere in the neighborhood. FILBERT further advised that EDWARD and EMORY GREEN, who operate a grocery store at 2600 St. Paul Street, have been residents of the neighborhood for a number of years and may be familiar with former residents of 2610 St. Paul Street. He advised that former residents of the neighborhood are JOHN J. NAHM, who formerly operated a tailoring shop near the corner of St. Paul and 26th Streets, and FRANK CHESNEY, who formerly lived at 2612 St. Paul Street. FILBERT was shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS and advised that, to the best of his knowledge, he has never seen any of these individuals.

Mr. and Mrs. JOHN J. NAHM, who operate a tailoring shop at 348 East 27th Street, Baltimore, Maryland, advised, on March 16, 1949, that they formerly operated a tailoring shop at 54 East 26th Street (adjacent to 2610 St. Paul Street) from July, 1939 to April, 1944, but never knew that anyone named

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JAY CHAMBERS or LLOYD CANTWELL had lived at 2610 St. Paul Street or elsewhere in the neighborhood. Mr. and Mrs. NAHM were shown pictures of WHITTAKER and ESTHER CHAMBERS and ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS and advised that, so far as they can recall, they have never seen any of these individuals. Mr. NAHM stated that his employee, FREDERICK SCHUHLY, formerly operated a tailoring shop at 54 East 26th Street and may know former residents of that neighborhood.

FREDERICK SCHUHLY, 113 McPhail Street, Baltimore, Maryland, advised, on March 16, 1949, that he operated a tailoring shop at 54 East 26th Street from about July, 1937 to July, 1939, but never knew that a JAY CHAMBERS or LLOYD CANTWELL ever resided at 2610 St. Paul Street or elsewhere in the neighborhood. SCHUHLY was shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS and advised that he has never seen any of these individuals.

Mr. and Mrs. FRANK C. CHESNEY, 909 East Belvedere Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, advised, on March 16, 1949, that they formerly resided at 2612 St. Paul Street and that DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, his wife, ESTHER, and their two children, ELLEN and JOHN, resided at 2610 St. Paul Street from about July, 1938 to the Summer of 1939. They further stated that Mr. CHAMBERS at that time travelled frequently between Baltimore and New York to sell articles to "Time" magazine. CHESNEY stated that CHAMBERS at that time was probably a "free lance" writer. Mrs. CHAMBERS was teaching at the Park School, Baltimore, Maryland, at that time, according to the CHESNEYS. They went on to say that the CHAMBERS family enjoyed a fine reputation in the neighborhood, but kept very much to themselves, and that they, therefore, did not know any of the friends or associates of the CHAMBERS family. They never noticed anything of a peculiar nature concerning the CHAMBERS, and know of no one else presently residing in the neighborhood of 2610 St. Paul Street who may remember the CHAMBERS family, other than Mrs. CHESNEY'S sister, Mrs. H. C. EUBANKS, 2612 St. Paul Street. The CHESNEYS were shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS and identified pictures of the CHAMBERS as the persons who formerly lived at 2610 St. Paul Street, but failed to recognize pictures of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS.

EMORY T. GREEN, 2600 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland, advised, on March 17, 1949, that he recalls that a JAY CHAMBERS, his wife and child formerly resided at 2610 St. Paul Street for about one year in 1938 or 1939. GREEN stated that the CHAMBERS were very quiet people who kept to themselves, and that he, therefore, did not know any of the family's friends or associates or what Mr. CHAMBERS did for a living. GREEN was shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS and failed to recognize any of them, except a picture of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS which was taken in 1936. GREEN

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advised that this picture resembled the JAY CHAMBERS who formerly resided at 2610 St. Paul Street.

J. EDWARD GREEN, 2600 St. Paul Street, advised, on March 17, 1949, that he fails to recall anyone named JAY CHAMBERS or LLOYD CANTWELL as ever having resided at 2610 St. Paul Street or elsewhere in the neighborhood. He was shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS and advised that, so far as he knows, he has never actually seen any of these persons. GREEN identified a picture of ALGER HISS taken in December, 1948, which he said he had seen in the newspapers, but advised that he has never seen HISS in person.

Mrs. HARVEY C. EUBANKS, 2612 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland, advised, on March 17, 1949, that WHITTAKER and ESTHER CHAMBERS and their two children, ELLEN and JOHN, resided at 2610 St. Paul Street from the Summer of 1938 until the Summer of 1939. Mrs. EUBANKS stated that the CHAMBERS enjoyed a fine reputation in the neighborhood, but that she did not know any of their friends or associates, except Mr. CHAMBERS' mother, who came down from New York at Christmas time in 1938. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, according to Mrs. EUBANKS, was a writer at that time and would go to New York on occasion to visit his publisher. Mrs. EUBANKS was shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS and identified pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS as the persons who formerly resided at 2610 St. Paul Street. She failed to recognize pictures of Mr. and Mrs. HISS and advised that, so far as she can recall, she has never seen these individuals.

INVESTIGATION CONCERNING CHAMBERS'
RESIDENCE NEAR WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND

New York teletype dated March 15, 1949, previously referenced, advised that CHAMBERS purchased a farm on Bixler's Church Road, Route No. 2, near Westminster, Maryland, in 1940 and sold it in the Spring of 1948.

JOHN R. ECKARD, City Clerk, Westminster, Maryland, advised, on March 17, 1949, that he has been a resident of Westminster for thirty years and has held the position of City Clerk since February, 1946. He recalled that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS purchased a farm near Westminster, Maryland, about 1940, and that he, his wife and two children have resided in the area since that time. ECKARD stated that the CHAMBERS are regarded as very friendly, highly desirable people, but keep very much to themselves and have very few friends. CHAMBERS, according to ECKARD, has been employed by "Time" magazine for a number of years and commutes frequently between Baltimore and New York. ECKARD added that CHAMBERS is seen very infrequently in Westminster, Maryland, and that he may not know CHAMBERS if he saw him. ECKARD was shown pictures of WHITTAKER and ESTHER CHAMBERS

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and ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS and immediately identified a picture of Mrs. CHAMBERS taken in 1936. He recognized pictures of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and ALGER HISS, stating that he has seen pictures of these individuals in magazines and newspapers, but could not recall ever having seen either of them in person. He failed to identify pictures of PRISCILLA HISS and stated that, to the best of his knowledge, he has never seen this individual. ECKARD went on to say that CHARLES SCHAFFER, who is connected with the Gas and Electric Company at Westminster, Maryland, would probably know the CHAMBERS family.

CHARLES D. SCHAFFER, 48 Longwell Avenue, Westminster, Maryland, advised, on March 17, 1949, that he holds the position of Westminster District Manager for the Consolidated Gas Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore and is President of the Westminster Chamber of Commerce. SCHAFFER stated that the WHITTAKER CHAMBERS family have resided on a farm in the vicinity of Westminster, Maryland, since about 1941 and appear to be well regarded by local residents, but keep to themselves and do not have many friends. SCHAFFER further advised that, although he would not know CHAMBERS to speak to, he has heard that CHAMBERS was employed by "Time" magazine and commuted frequently between Baltimore and New York. SCHAFFER was shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS and advised that he could not recall ever having seen any of these persons. SCHAFFER added that LANDON C. BURNS, County Agent, Westminster, Maryland, may know the CHAMBERS family through their agricultural activities.

LLOYD M. ELDERDICE, Washington Road, Westminster, Maryland, advised, on March 17, 1949, that he holds the position of Assistant Manager, Westminster District, for the Consolidated Gas Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore, and has known that the CHAMBERS family have resided in the vicinity of Westminster since 1941. ELDERDICE stated that he knows Mrs. CHAMBERS, having done business with her on a number of occasions in the past, but does not know Mr. CHAMBERS. He had heard from local residents that CHAMBERS formerly spent considerable time in New York, having been employed by "Time" magazine. ELDERDICE has also heard that the CHAMBERS family keep to themselves and, therefore, are only slightly known in the vicinity. ELDERDICE was shown pictures of WHITTAKER and ESTHER CHAMBERS and ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS and failed to recognize any of these pictures, other than a picture of ESTHER CHAMBERS which he immediately identified.

LANDON C. BURNS, County Agricultural Agent for Carroll County, Westminster, Maryland, advised, on March 17, 1949, that he has known Mr. and Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and their children, ELLEN and JOHN, since the CHAMBERS moved into the Westminster area in about 1941. BURNS stated that the CHAMBERS have not mixed too much with local people, but are considered to be

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nice people and good citizens by local residents. The CHAMBERS' children, ELLEN and JOHN, are members of the 4-H Club, according to BURNS, and the family attends farm group meetings, but are never seen with anyone else. BURNS stated that, until recently, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS commuted back and forth from Baltimore to New York as an Editor for a national magazine and was only in Westminster on week-ends. BURNS was shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS and immediately identified pictures of WHITTAKER and ESTHER CHAMBERS, but failed to recognize pictures of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, stating that, to the best of his knowledge, he has never seen these individuals.

PAUL F. KUHNS, County Treasurer, Carroll County Court House, Westminster, Maryland, advised, on March 18, 1949, from a review of tax assessment records for Carroll County, Maryland, maintained in his custody, that J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, on May 22, 1940, purchased a farm at Deep Run near Manchester, Maryland, which he sold on October 16, 1947. On May 16, 1941, CHAMBERS bought a farm located on the Bachman's Valley Road, RD No. 3, Westminster, Maryland. CHAMBERS presently resides on this farm. CHAMBERS purchased another farm at Deep Run near Manchester, Maryland, on December 16, 1941. This farm was subsequently sold by him on October 16, 1947. On September 25, 1946, CHAMBERS bought a farm located on the Union Mills Road, RD No. 2, Westminster, Maryland. This farm is still owned by J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. Mr. KUHNS advised that none of these farms are located on Bixler's Church Road, but that the farm where the CHAMBERS are now living adjoins the Bixler farm. This location is about one to two miles from Bixler's Church Road. KUHNS was not aware that the CHAMBERS family were residing in the vicinity of Westminster, Maryland, until this fact was brought out by recent newspaper disclosures and advised that he, therefore, does not know the CHAMBERS' friends or associates and is not familiar with their reputation in the community. KUHNS was shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS and advised that, to the best of his knowledge, he has never seen any of these individuals.

Mrs. HERBERT C. BIXLER and Miss MARY E. BIXLER, NOAH H. ARBAUGH and MELVIN E. KROH, all RD No. 2, Westminster, Maryland, advised, on March 18, 1949, that they have been neighbors of the CHAMBERS family since about 1941. The BIXLER, ARBAUGH and KROH families all reside on the Bachman's Valley Road in the vicinity of the CHAMBERS farm. They all stated that WHITTAKER and ESTHER CHAMBERS and their two children are friendly, neighborly people and are well regarded in the neighborhood. The CHAMBERS are dairy farmers and are prominent in agricultural activities in the vicinity. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, according to these individuals, has, until recently, commuted back and forth from New York for a number of years as an Editor for "Time" magazine. The above listed persons were

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shown pictures of WHITTAKER and ESTHER CHAMBERS and ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. In each instance, pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS were immediately identified; however, all failed to recognize pictures of Mr. and Mrs. HISS, advising that they have never seen these individuals.

On March 18, 1949, SHERMAN E. FLANAGAN, owner and manager, Carroll County Credit Exchange, Westminster, Maryland, furnished a copy of a credit report dated June 17, 1947, on J. D. W. CHAMBERS, RFD No. 2, Westminster, Maryland, which reflected that CHAMBERS was regarded as a very good credit risk, of excellent character, habits and morals, and was highly recommended for any amount of credit that he may see fit to undertake. The report contained nothing of a derogatory nature. FLANAGAN advised that he does not know any member of the CHAMBERS family personally, but has heard from local residents that CHAMBERS purchased a farm in the vicinity some years ago and was formerly an Editor for "Time" magazine, commuting back and forth from New York. FLANAGAN stated that the CHAMBERS family enjoy a good reputation in the community, but that he is not personally acquainted with any of their friends or associates. FLANAGAN was shown pictures of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. and Mrs. HISS and advised that he has never seen any of these persons.

The files of the Westminster Police Department, checked on March 17, 1949, failed to reflect any criminal record concerning JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ESTHER CHAMBERS.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~SELECTIVE SERVICE INFORMATION

Reference is made to New York teletype dated March 15, 1949, to Baltimore Office, in which the New York Office requested that CHAMBERS' Selective Service file be reviewed for all pertinent background material.

Examination of CHAMBERS' Selective Service file maintained at 37 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Maryland, on March 16, 1949, was made by SA JOHN O. MONTGOMERY, and the following information was obtained:

CHAMBERS' registration card showed that subject registered during February, 1942, at Westminster, Maryland, and was assigned to Local Board #2, Carroll County. His place of residence was listed as Bachman's, Valley Road, and his mailing address was given as RFD #2, beth of Westminster, Maryland. His employment was listed as a writer for "Time" magazine, with offices at 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City.

In his Selective Service Questionnaire, dated May 2, 1942, it was noted that CHAMBERS stated that at birth he was registered as JAY VIVIEN CHAMBERS and that later he was christened as JAY DAVID HITTAKER CHAMBERS. CHAMBERS advised that he was born April 1, 1901, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and that he married ESTHER CHAMBERS in New York City on April 15, 1931.

In answer to questions concerning his education, CHAMBERS stated that he had attended Columbia University School of Liberal Arts for two years. At the time of his registration he listed his occupation as an editorial writer and associate editor for "Time" magazine, at an annual salary of \$7500.

In answer to questions concerning other occupations, CHAMBERS reported that he had farmed for the past five years, and it was likewise noted that CHAMBERS stated in his questionnaire that he had purchased instant farm in Carroll County, Westminster, Maryland, during May, 1941, consisting of 115 acres, for approximately \$5000. At that time (May, 1942) he owed a mortgage of \$1500 on the farm which he was paying off at the rate of \$100 per month.

CHAMBERS listed the following as members of his family: ESTHER CHAMBERS, wife; ELLEN CHAMBERS, daughter, age 8; JOHN CHAMBERS, son, age 6.

On July 8, 1942, CHAMBERS was classified 3A, and it was noted that LEVI D. MOSS signed this action as a member of Local Board #2.

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BA 65-1642

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CHAMBERS' Selective Service file also contained an occupational deferment request from the officials of "Time" magazine, asking that CHAMBERS be exempted from military service on the basis of his employment with "Time, Inc." No action, however, was taken on this request, inasmuch as CHAMBERS was continued in classification 3-A by his local board.

No additional information of value was noted on this occupational deferment request.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~RE: MRS. ESTHER CHAMBERS - BACKGROUND AND ACTIVITIESPARK SCHOOL EMPLOYMENT

By teletype dated March 15, 1949, the New York Office advised that during the Fall of 1938, ESTHER CHAMBERS worked at the Park School, 3026 Liberty Heights Avenue, Baltimore, as a teacher, which employment helped to pay the tuition at the school for the CHAMBERS' child. The Baltimore Office was requested to conduct appropriate investigation at the Park School regarding Mrs. CHAMBERS and the CHAMBERS family.

Reference is made to Baltimore memorandum dated February 15, 1949, wherein a lead was set forth to review the records at the Park School, which is located 3702 Liberty Heights Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, a former employment of Mrs. CHAMBERS. Special Agent JOHN O. MONTGOMERY reviewed the records on February 17, 1949, and obtained the following information:

It was noted that Mrs. CHAMBERS made an application for her daughter, ELLEN, to attend the Nursery School of Park School. This application was dated October 11, 1937, and indicated that the CHAMBERS family then resided at 3310 Auchentoroly Terrace, and Mr. CHAMBERS' employment was listed as National Research Bureau, Washington, D.C., as a writer.

Also noted in the school records were three letters ostensibly written by Mrs. CHAMBERS to a Mr. HANS FROELICHER, the Headmaster of the School. The letter referred to as letter #1 was dated October 4, 1937, and contained the address 3310 Auchentoroly Terrace which was believed to be then the current address of the CHAMBERS' family. The application further indicated that the CHAMBERS' family had a telephone listed at this address under Madison 3752-J. No other information of value was contained in this application. The contents of letter #1 pointed out that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had formerly worked for MAXIM LIEBER, a literary agent in New York, had formerly been employed by the Railroad Retirement Board in Washington, D.C., and was presently working for the National Research Bureau in Washington, D.C., as a writer. This letter further pointed out that the CHAMBERS' family were anxious to enroll their child, ELLEN, in the Park School Nursery.

Letter #2, dated April 2, 1938, and written from the address 2124 Mt. Royal Terrace, informed Mr. FROELICHER that the CHAMBERS family were not in a position to pay the required tuition, and Mrs. CHAMBERS offered to instruct in the school one day each week to pay her tuition.

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Letter #3, dated April 9, 1938, contained the address 228 Earle Avenue, Long Island, New York. The contents of the letter advised that the CHAMBERS family were leaving Baltimore, and that they regretted having to remove ELLEN from the Nursery School.

All three of these letters were handwritten and believed to have been written by Mrs. CHAMBERS, inasmuch as her name appeared at the close of each letter. Also noted in the file was a typewritten letter from the school addressed to Mrs. CHAMBERS at 2610 St. Paul Street, dated June 12, 1939. The contents of the letter dealt with comments upon the good adjustment that their daughter had made while attending school.

ESTHER

Mr. HANS FROELICHER, the Headmaster, advised that he recalled Mrs. CHAMBERS, and that she approached the school in the Fall of 1937 and indicated that she wanted to enroll her daughter in the Nursery School. He could not recall the names of any persons who may have referred Mrs. CHAMBERS to the school and believed that, if anyone had been given as a reference in this instance, he would have remembered it. While the daughter ELLEN was in school, he indicated that Mrs. CHAMBERS taught in the art class one day each week to defray the expenses of her daughter, and that this arrangement was considered entirely satisfactory by the school faculty. Mr. FROELICHER stated that he did not know the CHAMBERS family by any other name and knew nothing whatsoever about their activities.

It is to be further noted that Mr. FROELICHER stated that Mr. RICHARD CLEVELAND, CHAMBERS' Attorney, had reviewed these records and obtained photostatic copies of the above correspondence. It was pointed out to Mr. FROELICHER that, in the event the papers in this file were determined to be of material assistance in the investigation, a subpoena would probably be issued for him to produce the records in court. He indicated that he would gladly comply with this request.

REPORTED BURIAL OF CONFIDENTIAL
DOCUMENTS ON THE SPIER FARM, NEAR
GLEN GARDNER, NEW JERSEY

By teletype dated March 15, 1949, the New York Office furnished the following information:

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS stated that he and his wife in 1932 resided on the farm of FRANKLIN SPIER, near Glen Gardner, New Jersey. When SPIER was interviewed by agents of the New York Office on March 14, 1949, at New York City, he stated that it was his recollection that the CHAMBERS resided on his farm

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BA 65-1642

during the Spring and Fall of 1932 or 1933. He recalled also that Mrs. CHAMBERS told SPIER's wife that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was worried about the advent of the German-American Bund and the fact that the Bund had taken over property adjoining the SPIER farm. Mrs. CHAMBERS also, according to SPIER, told SPIER's wife that CHAMBERS had buried some confidential documents in back of the barn on the SPIER farm. When this matter was discussed with CHAMBERS by agents of the New York Office on March 15, 1949, CHAMBERS denied that he ever buried any material on the SPIER farm and had no recollection of any such incident. CHAMBERS stated that if he had buried anything on the farm, Mrs. CHAMBERS would never have mentioned anything to Mrs. SPIER. CHAMBERS further claimed that at the time in question he had no confidential documents to bury other than possibly Communist propaganda literature. CHAMBERS stated that he was not worried to any extent about the German-American Bund. He further stated that the land behind the SPIER barn is full of springs and he would have known that anything buried there would be destroyed. In referenced teletype, the Baltimore Office was requested to interview Mrs. CHAMBERS concerning the possibility of her having made such a statement to Mrs. FRANKLIN SPIER.

Mrs. CHAMBERS was interviewed in the above regard on March 15, 1949, by the writer. She advised that shortly after her marriage to Mr. CHAMBERS, possibly in 1932, they began periodic residence at the SPIER farm near Glen Gardner, New Jersey, moving away from this farm permanently during the early Fall of 1933. Sometime during their residence at this farm, Mrs. CHAMBERS buried a letter-sized metal file containing miscellaneous Communist pamphlets and literature, which they did not desire to have discovered in their possession, in their truck garden plot located near the barn. After moving from the SPIER farm in the early Fall of 1933, Mrs. CHAMBERS returned to the SPIER farm and recovered the above metal letter file with its contents. At the time of this recovery, Mrs. CHAMBERS told Mr. and Mrs. SPIER regarding the concealment of the letter file and they helped her to locate and recover same. Subsequent to the recovery, Mrs. CHAMBERS stated they probably disposed of the Communist literature and pamphlets by destroying them or giving them away.

Mrs. CHAMBERS did not recall that there was anything but Communist pamphlets or literature in the file at the time it was buried, and she denied that there is anything, to her knowledge, belonging to the CHAMBERS presently buried on the SPIER farm. Mrs. CHAMBERS stated that she recalled the time clearly as the Fall of 1933 because her daughter, ELLEN, was born in October 1933, and she recalls that she was pregnant at the time she made the above recovery. Mrs. CHAMBERS likewise denied there ever were any confidential documents buried by the CHAMBERS family on the SPIER farm, to the best of

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her knowledge, and stated that the Bureau would accomplish nothing in following out this matter further. Mrs. CHAMBERS described the SPIERS as "liberals" in 1933 who were somewhat sympathetic to the Communist movement, and Mrs. CHAMBERS expressed interest in the attitude of the SPIERS at the present time. Further, Mrs. CHAMBERS denied that she ever told Mrs. SPIER or anyone else that the above metal file contained any confidential documents, and Mrs. CHAMBERS stated she did not know whether the SPIERS ever knew the actual contents of the metal file which Mrs. CHAMBERS recovered under the above circumstances.

By teletype dated March 16, 1949, the New York Office furnished the results of further interview by agents of the New York Office with Mr. and Mrs. FRANKLIN SPIER. Because the information furnished by the CHAMBERS and the SPIERS was at some variance regarding the burial of material on the SPIER farm near Glen Gardner, New Jersey, the Baltimore Office was requested to reinterview both Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS for any further information and clarification of this incident.

In accordance with the above teletype from the New York Office dated March 16, 1949, Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS were reinterviewed on their farm near Westminster, Maryland, by SA EDWARD G. GOUGH and the writer on March 22, 1949.

Mr. CHAMBERS still has no recollection of either he or Mrs. CHAMBERS ever having buried anything on the SPIER farm. Mrs. CHAMBERS recalled no additional details and is not too certain of some of the details furnished from previous interview with her in Baltimore teletype dated March 15, 1949. Mrs. CHAMBERS is sure of the following facts only:

The CHAMBERS lived in a barn on the SPIER farm, probably from early Spring of 1932 to about September, 1933. Mr. CHAMBERS had just gotten into underground work in 1932 and was away from home frequently. They had practically no privacy in the barn where they were living and Mrs. CHAMBERS was frightened somewhat because of Mr. CHAMBERS' new work. Therefore, sometime during their stay at the SPIER farm, exact time not recalled, she buried a metal letter file, containing Communist pamphlets and literature only, in their truck garden plot located across the road from the barn. Her motive was to prevent the literature being discovered in their possession or on the premises of the SPIERS who had been very kind and accommodating. Her only recollection of the container in which the literature was buried, and that recollection is very vague, is that it was a sheet metal letter-sized file, square in shape, measuring approximately 14 inches by 10 inches by 4 inches.

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BA 65-1642

RE: FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN - ASSOCIATES

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BUD AND JOE MASON,
Investigation to Locate

By teletype dated February 7, 1949, the Washington Field Office advised that a review of the files of the U.S. Geological Survey revealed that CLARENCE R. MASON, aka BUD, wife JOSEPHINE, was presently employed as a Photogrammetric Engineer with the U.S. Geological Survey, presently residing at 2424 North 16th Street, Arlington, Virginia. Referenced teletype stated that the Baltimore Office should furnish sufficient background information to conduct an interview with BUD and JOE MASON, if such interview was desired by the Bureau.

By teletype dated February 8, 1949, the Bureau requested the Baltimore Office to furnish background information regarding CLARENCE R. MASON and his wife, JOSEPHINE, contacts of FELIX INSLERMAN, so that the Washington Field Office could interview the MASONs immediately.

By teletype dated February 10, 1949, the Baltimore Office advised the Bureau, Washington Field Office, and New York Office that Baltimore had no additional information regarding CLARENCE R. and JOSEPHINE MASON which had not already been furnished to the Washington Field Office.

MARVIN EDGAR MARTINDALE, aka "Buzz",
Interview With

By Miami teletype to the Bureau, Baltimore and New York Offices dated February 1, 1949, a lead was originally set out to locate and interview "BUZZ," an aircraft engineer at the Glenn L. Martin Company, who was reported to have been a close acquaintance of INSLERMAN, according to RAYMOND J. PEELER, of Philadelphia.

Through investigation by Baltimore at the Glenn L. Martin Company and with the assistance of information received from the Cincinnati Office by teletype, "BUZZ" was eventually identified. The following investigation was conducted by SA THEODORE M. MALINOWSKI:

On March 1, 1949, records of Glenn L. Martin Company, Baltimore, Maryland, were checked by the agent to determine the identity of "BUZZ" MARTINDALE as in Cincinnati teletype dated February 24, 1949.

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Mr. L. P. BUCKMAN, Plant Protection Supervisor, Glenn L. Martin Corporation, advised that only person whose name could possibly be "BUZZ" MARTINDALE was one MARVIN EDGAR MARTINDALE, who was employed as a Stock Clerk and Messenger in the Engineering Department on June 7, 1939. Mr. BUCKMAN advised that MARTINDALE was currently employed at the plant, and that he resided at 138 North Monastery Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland.

The personnel files of Glenn L. Martin were made available to the agent by Miss GEORGIANNE KECKLEY, Personnel Records Supervisor, and they reflect that a MARVIN EDGAR MARTINDALE was employed on June 7, 1939, and, except for a period of two years, 1942 to 1944, when he was in the armed services of the United States Maritime, had been continuously employed at Glenn L. Martin. His record reflects that he is a satisfactory employee.

MARVIN EDGAR MARTINDALE was interviewed by the agent on March 1, 1949, at his home, 138 North Monastery Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, and he readily admitted that his nickname was "BUZZ," and that he was identical with the "BUZZ" referred to by ROBERT SLIGLE of Columbus, Ohio, in Cincinnati teletype dated February 24, 1949. MARTINDALE stated that he could not recall any close friend by the name of FELIX INSLERMAN, nor could he recall anyone who worked from 1939 through 1942 at Glenn L. Martin Company by the name of INSLERMAN. MARTINDALE recalled many of the associates of INSLERMAN previously interviewed by the agent, but he could not identify INSLERMAN from the photograph shown him nor could he offer any information of value on INSLERMAN. It was apparent from the interview that MARTINDALE fitted the description of him set out in the Cincinnati teletype as being a flippant and talkative person. He seemed to be a person of nervous habits and not very good at remembering names. Since he could not offer any assistance in further revealing the activities of INSLERMAN in the period 1939 to 1942, the interview was concluded.

THOMAS KING, THOMAS HEALY, and
JOHN NIED, Interviews With

The following investigation was conducted by SA THEODORE M. MALINOWSKI:

On February 12, 1949, THOMAS KING, Group Engineer, Electrical and Radio Group, Glenn L. Martin Corporation, was interviewed by the agent and recalled that he remembered FELIX INSLERMAN as an employee of Glenn L. Martin during the period 1939 and 1942. Mr. KING advised that, insofar as he could recall, INSLERMAN was a quiet, unassuming person, who seemed to be interested in his work. KING, at that time, was a Group Engineer in the section adjacent to INSLERMAN's. KING recalled that he and his wife

BA 65-1642

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Sometime later, exact time and situation as to persons present if anyone besides herself not recalled, she dug up the metal file and the literature was destroyed or disposed of in a manner she does not recall. Mrs. CHAMBERS does not recall telling either of the SPIERS about the buried file.

When asked why she bothered to dig it up, Mrs. CHAMBERS stated that it probably had not been buried deeply enough to be secure from detection when plowing the garden.

Neither of the CHAMBERS could explain why Mr. SPIER would know about the incident, stating he had learned of it from his wife, when Mrs. SPIER denies any knowledge whatsoever of any such incident, except that Mr. CHAMBERS commented that Mr. SPIER is a flighty-minded individual. Mr. CHAMBERS stated that in 1932, he started in the underground and during the period 1932-1933 was acting as liaison between Communist Party Headquarters in New York City and the underground. In such role, he handled no documents or papers and all of his transmissions were verbal. Both Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS state unequivocally that neither of them ever buried or concealed any confidential or secret documents or papers at anytime on the SPIER farm as they never had any such material in their possession during the period in question.

The above constitutes all that Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS know about what they characterized as an "unimportant incident."

The results of the above interview with Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS were furnished to the Bureau and New York Office, by Baltimore teletype dated March 23, 1949.

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had visited Mr. and Mrs. INSLERMAN on a few occasions at his home on Roseland Avenue. KING could not recall anything significant or of a suspicious nature which might lead him to believe that FELIX INSLERMAN was connected with any espionage activities. Mr. KING stated that two of his co-workers, namely THOMAS HEALY, a Group Engineer in the Radio Section, and a JOHN NIED, in the Electrical Design Group, also were acquainted with INSLERMAN.

THOMAS HEALY and JOHN NIED were interviewed by the agent on date of February 12, but they could not add any additional information about the associations and activities of INSLERMAN which had not already been set out.

THOMAS KING advised the agent that he could recall a JAMES CRAUDER, presently residing 10418 Maddox Avenue, Overland 14, Missouri, and employed by McDonnell Aircraft, Robertson, Missouri, as a very close friend of INSLERMAN. Mr. KING also recalled a ROBERT SLADE, now employed by the Curtis Wright Corporation, Columbus, Ohio, and TOM SULLIVAN, presently employed by the Ranger Aircraft, Long Island, New York, as other close associates of INSLERMAN. KING was of the opinion that CRAUDER was a very close friend of INSLERMAN and his wife, ELIZABETH.

In conjunction with the above interviews, an effort was made to identify "BUZZ," a person believed to be very friendly with INSLERMAN while he was employed at Glenn L. Martin. Neither Mr. KING nor Mr. NIED nor Mr. HEALY could recall anyone by that name as an employee of Glenn L. Martin.

Mr. L. P. BUCKMAN, Plant Protection Supervisor, Glenn L. Martin, checked his records but could not recall anyone who might fit the title of "BUZZ" and also his association with FELIX INSLERMAN.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~RE: FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO - ASSOCIATES AND ACTIVITIES

~~LAWSON LAWRENCE ROSENBERG,~~
Interview with

The following investigation was conducted by SA JESSE F. FARR:

LAWSON LAWRENCE ROSENBERG was interviewed on February 1, 1949. ROSENBERG advised he was employed at the Ballistic Research Laboratory from September, 1941, through September, 1943, as a Computer with a rating of SP-4 and later SP-6. He was in the Mathematics Unit of Exterior Ballistics and under the supervision of Dr. L. S. DEDERICK, Division Chief. During the time ROSENBERG was employed at the Ballistic Research Laboratory, he lived with his grandparents at 3813 Strathmore Avenue. He advised he lived there because his grandmother was an invalid and his assistance was needed in caring for her.

ROSENBERG advised that he is now studying at the Medical Graduate School of Johns Hopkins University and expects to receive his Ph. D. in approximately two years. He is doing his work under a Dr. CLARK. He is presently living at 2411 Talbot Road with his parents. He advised that he did not on any occasion associate with FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO after working hours.

ROSENBERG advised that it was his impression that RENO associated closely with B. I. HART and Dr. L. S. DEDERICK. ROSENBERG expressed the opinion that the DEDERICKS had probably asked RENO to terminate his residence with them inasmuch as RENO was frequently in an intoxicated condition. ROSENBERG was unable to substantiate this by any more specific information. He added, however, he recalled numerous occasions when RENO would come to work when he had alcohol on his breath and on several occasions RENO came to work late.

ROSENBERG stated that the latest information he had concerning RENO was that RENO had been in the Maryland Hospital in Baltimore, Maryland. ROSENBERG advised he received this information from DICK CRONIN, a BRL employee whom ROSENBERG recently met on a train.

ROSENBERG knew of no security regulation violations by RENO. He advised that he worked directly under the supervision of RENO until the last few months of his employment there. ROSENBERG added that he did not know RENO prior to his employment at the BRL and that RENO had not been instrumental in securing this employment for him. During the last few months of ROSENBERG's employment at the BRL, he worked for a Captain GRUBB or GRUBBS on small arms primers.

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When asked the question whether he knew of any individuals who might be engaged in espionage activities at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, ROSENBERG mentioned VLADIMIR NEKRASSOFF. ROSENBERG stated that NEKRASSOFF, he believed, had been an Artillery Officer in the Russian Army and had taught at a Russian Artillery School. ROSENBERG stated that he believed NEKRASSOFF had a friend whose last name is IPATIEV, who was considered outstanding in the cracking of petroleum. IPATIEV, ROSENBERG believes, lives in Chicago, Illinois.

ROSENBERG made the aforementioned comments concerning NEKRASSOFF and then when asked in what manner he believed NEKRASSOFF would be connected with any espionage or with RENO, ROSENBERG stated that he never had any suspicion whatever concerning NEKRASSOFF and knew of no connection between NEKRASSOFF and RENO. ROSENBERG further commented concerning NEKRASSOFF that occasionally a Russian scientist would visit the BRL and during these times NEKRASSOFF would be asked to translate for the Russian scientist.

ROSENBERG expressed the opinion that RENO had worked with (ARTHUR) STEIN on some computing tables at the BRL. ROSENBERG, in commenting on RENO's care in guarding military secrets, stated that on one occasion he, ROSENBERG, was working on some tables described as D.S. tables and that upon asking RENO what the D.S. meant, was told that this was confidential and that he would not need to know this in order to continue his work.

ROSENBERG stated that in September of 1941, when he began working at the BRL, they had computed reduction tables for bombing up to an altitude of 35,000 feet. It took them then one and one-half years to additionally compute the tables to 70,000 feet. It was, therefore, ROSENBERG's opinion that the BRL had probably started computing these tables in 1938 and had worked on the theory of the tables a short while prior to that time.

ROSENBERG did not know the extent of RENO's knowledge concerning Norden bombsight nor at what time RENO would have had knowledge of it.

ROSENBERG also commented that Colonel SMINK had frequently come to the section supervised by RENO to discuss the bomb ballistic tables. ROSENBERG was unable to state how frequently SMINK discussed these matters with RENO and thought it might have been once a month or more.

ROSENBERG stated that he met a young lady recently at a concert, but this was previous to the newspaper accounts of RENO's being called to testify before the Grand Jury. ROSENBERG could not recall this individual's last name but thought it might possibly be MEHER.

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ROSENBERG, in commenting on his not working for RENO the last few months of his stay at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, stated that an individual named LOUIS ZERNO had done some preliminary work on small arms primers and needed an assistant. ROSENBERG was selected to assist him in this work, and ROSENBERG stated there was no particular significance to his severing his connections with RENO's department.

ROSENBERG advised that at the time he was drafted he was assigned to Los Alamos where he worked as a Computer. While at Los Alamos, ROSENBERG stated he recalled a Czech or German, who had been in this country only a very short time and was also working at Los Alamos, had visited the BRL to consult with someone there on some experiments concerning the atomic bomb. ROSENBERG did not know whether these consultations might have been with RENO.

At the beginning of the interview with ROSENBERG, he seemed to be extremely nervous and it was only when he realized that the interview chiefly concerned RENO that he became more self-confident.

ABRAHAM KOTELCHUCK,
Interview with

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents JESSE F. FARR and ROBERT E. MARGISON:

ABRAHAM KOTELCHUCK, 3915 Wabash Avenue, was interviewed on February 3, 1949, by the agents. KOTELCHUCK stated he is presently employed at the New York Technical Institute, Paca and Saratoga Streets, as a Teacher. He added that he had been a Physicist with a P-2 rating at the Ballistics Research Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Ground, from March 15, 1943, until June, 1946, at which time he was discharged.

He commented that he knew FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO during the last few months of his, KOTELCHUCK's employment, but knew him only to speak to. KOTELCHUCK added he had seen RENO during the years he had been at the Aberdeen Proving Ground at the Laboratory Conferences held once weekly. KOTELCHUCK stated that approximately 25 to 50 people regularly attended these conferences called colloquiums. KOTELCHUCK stated that he had never entertained RENO at his home and does not recall being in his company after working hours.

KOTELCHUCK further commented that the only associates of RENO whom he would know would be RICHARD CLIPPINGER and L. C. CHARTERS, who worked closely

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BA 65-1642.

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with RENO. KOTELCHUCK did not believe that HYMAN LANDAU would have had much association with RENO.

KOTELCHUCK added that if JULIUS SCHLOSS knew RENO it was only because they were working together in the same department. He added that SCHLOSS was a veteran who had returned to the Aberdeen Proving Ground during the latter part of the time when KOTELCHUCK was employed there. KOTELCHUCK stated he recalled SCHLOSS as a union member who desired to advance him mathematically. KOTELCHUCK stated categorically the fact SCHLOSS was working with and for RENO was purely coincidental. He was unable, however, to substantiate his reason for making this comment.

KOTELCHUCK stated that he did not recall JOSEPH JAFFE very well, but remembered him only slightly inasmuch as JAFFE did not work at the Wind Tunnel where KOTELCHUCK did.

KOTELCHUCK, in commenting on PHIL RENO, advised that he has a vague idea that PHIL RENO was an organizer for the union. He did not recall PHIL RENO having any connection with FRANK RENO.

KOTELCHUCK states that he recalled having been at a party for L. C. CHARTERS, previously mentioned, and added that he believed FRANK RENO may possibly have been at this party, although he does not feel that he could definitely say that.

It is to be noted that RHEABEL MENDELSOHN JAFFE, when interviewed the same day, advised that ABRAHAM KOTELCHUCK requested her not to inform anyone concerning KOTELCHUCK's present employment. This data will be set forth hereinafter.

During the interview with KOTELCHUCK, KOTELCHUCK attempted to make it plain to the interviewing agents that he did not feel that there should be any inference drawn that those discharged with him were in any way connected with FRANK RENO or he with them. KOTELCHUCK made the statement that he believed he and the others were discharged in order to break the union inasmuch as General QUINTON was not satisfied with the actions of the union.

KOTELCHUCK gave no indication that he desired to give a truthful statement concerning his activities in the FDR Club of the CPA at Aberdeen, and it is not thought that any further interview with him at this time would be profitable.

The following is a physical description of ABRAHAM KOTELCHUCK:

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Kisseloff-4950

Born	January 18, 1911
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Race	Poland
Sex	White
Height	Male
Weight	5'9"
Hair	205 pounds
Eyes	Black, receding hair line, very thin, bald in spots
Characteristics	Light brown Double chin; heavy jowls; clean-shaven; visible beard under skin; prominent dimple in chin; protruding ears; chubby hands, brown hair on back of hands; no rings; prominent nose; thick lips.

RHEABEL JANE MENDELSOHN JAFFE, aka
Mrs. LOUIS ABRAHAM JAFFE, Interview with

RHEABEL JANE MENDELSOHN JAFFE, aka Mrs. Louis Abraham Jaffe, was interviewed by Special Agents ROBERT E. MARGISON and JESSE F. FARR on February 3, 1949.

Mrs. JAFFE is presently living with her husband at 4040 Cold Spring Lane. She advised that he is at present unemployed and is attending the Eastern College of Commerce in Baltimore, Maryland, at night. She added that she is presently a Statistician in the Labor Market Analysis Branch, Employment Service Division, State of Maryland. This office is located on the twentieth floor of the O'Sullivan Building.

JAFFE stated that she knew RENO to be apparently a very intelligent scientist but somewhat nervous. She did not know him well, and was of the impression that he had never been a member of the United Public Workers of America Local at the Aberdeen Proving Ground. She expressed the opinion that one of his closest associates was Miss B. I. HART, who also roomed at the dormitory there. On one occasion, JAFFE stated, she traveled with RENO on the train from Aberdeen, Maryland, to Baltimore. JAFFE did not know whether RENO left the train at Baltimore or continued on it.

JAFFE advised she knew of no associates of RENO outside of work because she did not recall any occasion on which she had seen him outside of work.

She added another one of his fairly close friends at the Aberdeen Proving Ground was an individual named MONROE NORDEN.

BA 65-1642

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PATRICK B. WHELAN,
Background Information

By teletype dated February 14, 1949, the New York Office requested the Baltimore Office to furnish brief personal history and background information on PATRICK B. WHELAN together with the date of his death for summary report purposes, WHELAN being identified as an associate of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO.

The following teletype, in compliance with the above request, was sent on February 18, 1949, to the Bureau and New York Office:

An article appearing in "The Pilot" dated August 5, 1942, reflecting WHELAN was reported missing as a result of the vessel on which he was employed being torpedoed during the week of July 4, 1942. Numerous informants and confidential sources described WHELAN as dangerous and an important Communist. Some informants whose information has not been corroborated expressed the belief that WHELAN had been involved in serious crimes such as murder and mayhem. An article in the New York Times dated February 7, 1938, reflects he and three other CIO agents were arrested on charge of carrying a concealed and dangerous weapon, while traveling from Baltimore to New York. An article in the Daily Worker dated October 1, 1942, listed several seamen who were missing as a result of enemy action. Descriptive data concerning PATRICK BRYAN WHELAN set forth. The article reflected WHELAN "brought the finest old IWW spirit into the Communist Party for a pair of decades." The writer stated he met WHELAN in the Baltimore

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marine strike of December, 1936. The writer also praised WHELAN's "Marxist intelligence." In August, 1938, informant advised PATRICK WHELAN was at that time recruiting soldiers for the Communist forces in Spain. The above data is submitted to the New York Office for use in their summary report.

HARRY SPECTOR, IRVING SPECTOR,
Interviews With

HARRY SPECTOR, 2322 Whittier Avenue, when interviewed on February 3, 1949, by Special Agents ROBERT E. MCGISON and JESSE F. FARR, advised that he had been employed at the Aberdeen Proving Ground from January, 1941, through June, 1946, at which time he was discharged. SPECTOR stated that he is not presently working except on a volunteer basis at the Progressive Party Office.

He stated he never worked with FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO nor with people at the Ballistic Research Laboratories. He advised that his job was to test guns. He stated that he used a camera at one time which would photograph the trajectory of a missile in flight, and he believed he recalled RENO doing some sort of work of a similar nature. SPECTOR commented that he had been discharged with four others at the Aberdeen Proving Ground and blamed it on his activities in the union. He said that at this time RENO had signed a petition protesting the circumstances of the discharge. SPECTOR stated that he knew of no associates of RENO outside of work, that he had never met RENO socially and that he knows of none of RENO's associates at the Aberdeen Proving Ground. SPECTOR said that his impression was that General QUINTON suspected those discharged of being Communists.

SPECTOR was asked if he recalled anything concerning the subjects in instant case, the aliases used by them, and the names of other individuals pertinent to the case. He replied in the negative, with the exception of ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, whom he stated he met on one or two occasions. He could not recall anything significant about this meeting and did not know whether she was acquainted with FRANK RENO.

HARRY SPECTOR is described as follows:

Born	May 15, 1914
	Denver, Colorado
Race	White
Sex	Male
Height	5'8"
Weight	140 pounds

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Eyes	Brown
Hair	Dark brown, parted on left, peaked in front, high forehead
Features	Prominent nose, thick lips
Rings	Wears no rings

It is to be noted that SPECTOR was somewhat nervous during the interview, but much more composed than his brother IRVING. He was apparently attempting to make it appear that he was being cooperative, whereas it was obvious to the interviewing agents that he was not answering questions put to him as fully as he could have answered them.

Earlier in the same day, efforts were made to locate IRVING SPECTOR at his place of employment, HERMAN GINSBERG's wholesale hat store, 410 West Redwood Street.

Upon being interviewed, IRVING SPECTOR advised that he was an Ordnance Engineer with a P-2 rating in the Arms and Ammunition Division at the Aberdeen Proving Ground. He was extremely reluctant to talk with agents and made several stalling pretexts. He was exceptionally nervous and would make comments which were obviously foolish. For instance, on two occasions

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when agents first approached him, they asked him if he would care to come outside to their automobile to talk with them. Immediately after this, he asked why he was being interviewed at his place of employment. He was reminded that it had been suggested to him that it might be more convenient to talk to him outside in the automobile, whereupon he had said that no, he would be very glad to talk with the agents right where he was. It was quite obvious that he at first had the impression that the investigation on which agents were working specifically concerned his own activities. Along with this line of thinking and SPECTOR's comments on it, SPECTOR was advised that he was entitled to consult an attorney if he cared to, or did not need to talk with agents at all, if this was his desire. SPECTOR reluctantly informed agents what his position had been at Aberdeen and that his present position is that of truck driver and handyman for HERMAN GINSBERG, mentioned above. At each question, SPECTOR would ask what the necessity of answering that question was. Upon being asked the question, "Did you know FRANK RENO as a Communist Party organizer?", SPECTOR replied, "I had better get a lawyer." It was quite apparent that he was extremely agitated mentally at this point and agents informed him that if he felt that this action was necessary, he would be entitled to consult with a lawyer before again talking with agents. It was pointed out to IRVING SPECTOR that agents talk with a number of people each day in the course of investigations, and very frequently these people do not request the services of an attorney before discussing matters with agents unless they feel that they are involved criminally in the case. SPECTOR, however, maintained that he felt that he should consult with an attorney before continuing to discuss this matter with agents.

Arrangements were then made to telephonically communicate with SPECTOR that evening in order to arrange a subsequent appointment. Attempts were made to reach SPECTOR that evening at his home, without success. The following evening, SPECTOR was contacted telephonically and it was apparent that he had discussed the matter with his brother and probably an attorney and decided that the crux of our investigation was FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, inasmuch as one of his first comments was, "I don't know anything about the man whom you are investigating." He added that he could very readily give the agents all the information over the telephone which he could, about FRANK RENO. It was pointed out to SPECTOR that this was undesirable and that we would like to talk to him personally to continue the interview. At this point, he advised that he could meet the agents for lunch the following day at the Traymore Cafeteria, Howard and Baltimore Streets. The following day at noon, the appointed time, the agents were at the Traymore Cafeteria, but SPECTOR did not keep the appointment.

It is believed possible that he had been instructed by an attorney to give

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the information desired concerning the case over the telephone and not have contact with any agents, but that he had inadvertently agreed to meet the agents upon being informed that it would not be satisfactory to discuss this matter with him except in person. Subsequently, upon again discussing the matter with his advisor, IRVING SPECTOR was probably advised not to keep the appointment.

When agents attempted originally to locate IRVING SPECTOR at the store operated by HERMAN GINSBERG, GINSBERG and his wife KAY GINSBERG were observed in the store. The following is a description of HERMAN GINSBERG:

Height	5'11"
Weight	165 pounds
Build	Stocky
Hair	Black
Forehead	High
Complexion	Swarthy
Appearance	Oriental appearance; affable manner, well dressed
Peculiarities	Prominent nose, left nostril lower than right nostril.

The following description of KAY GINSBERG is set forth:

Height	5'6"
Weight	135 pounds
Hair	Gray
Build	Stocky
Peculiarities	Pleasant manner

The following description of IRVING SPECTOR is set forth:

Born	July 31, 1915 Sheltonville, Massachusetts
Race	White
Sex	Male
Height	5'10"
Weight	140 pounds
Hair	Black, thin, receding hairline, hair combed back
Eyes	Brown
Marks	Brown mole above left lip
Build	Slender

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Complexion	Clean-shaven, but noticeable beard under skin
Rings.	Wears no rings.

On February 25, 1949, Special Agents ROBERT E. MARGISON and JESSE F. FARR reinterviewed IRVING SPECTOR at his place of employment, Herman Ginsberg Company, 410 West Redwood Street. SPECTOR at this time was reminded that he had agreed to meet the agents in a restaurant a few days prior, his wife had agreed to have him contact the agents in regard to whether or not he would agree to grant the agents an interview, and he himself had promised to contact the agents telephonically but had not done so. He was asked whether he had consulted his attorney and desired to at that time grant the agents an interview. SPECTOR was rather rude in that he made no comment but walked into another part of the store. He was very nervous and the agents followed him into the other portion of the store, whereupon he commented, "I thought I asked you not to come here. I have nothing to say to you." SPECTOR was advised that he had had several opportunities to get in touch with the agents in order to advise them whether he desired to grant them an interview but had not done so, and therefore when passing by they decided to stop in and find out from him whether he was willing to discuss the matter with them which they had previously started to discuss.

It is to be noted that during the previous interview SPECTOR, upon being asked whether he knew RENO as a Communist Party organizer, had abruptly terminated the interview by saying he believed he had better discuss the matter with his attorney before continuing the interview.

SPECTOR was again asked whether he desired that an attorney be present in the event he granted the agents an interview. SPECTOR stated that he had no information which he considered would be of value to them and therefore declined to talk with the agents either in the presence of an attorney or without one.

Dr. BORIS GARFINKEL,
Interview with

By letter to the Bureau, dated February 14, 1949, copy of which was furnished to Baltimore, the Washington Field Office suggested interview with Dr. BORIS GARFINKEL, associated of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO.

On March 4, 1949, SA JESSE C. PARKER, JR., interviewed Dr. BORIS GARFINKEL

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BA 65-1642

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

in his office at the Ballistic Research Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Ground, at which time he furnished the following information.

He is presently employed as a mathematician, Theory Branch, Computing Laboratory, BRL, having commenced employment there in April, 1946. He met RENO immediately on commencing employment and worked closely with RENO up until the time of RENO's confinement in a hospital. He knew RENO both socially and at work. On commencing employment, he worked on several projects which had previously been assigned to RENO, the main one being the determination of the drag functions of bombs.

During 1947, GARFINKEL made a trip to Washington, D.C., with RENO, the purpose of the trip being to discuss at the U.S. Naval Observatory the ideas being worked on at the Ballistic Research Laboratory. The trip was of a purely professional nature.

GARFINKEL had never heard of RENO's having removed in an unauthorized manner any classified documents from the BRL, nor had he heard of any documents having been removed by any other employee at Aberdeen. He did not know any of RENO's close friends or contacts outside Aberdeen Proving Ground.

In his opinion, RENO's closest friends at Aberdeen were Dr. HERMAN MEYER; JOSEPH LEWIS; Dr. ALLAN GAILBRAITH; JOHN WILKINSON, formerly chemist at BRL, now believed instructing at University of Chicago; JAMES SAMOUSAKIS, physical chemist at BRL during 1946-1947, believed now teaching at New York University; and Mr. and Mrs. HYMAN LANDAU.

RENO was acquainted with the LANDAUS both socially and at work. RENO visited them in their home.

GARFINKEL would never have questioned RENO's loyalty. He recently heard that RENO had written to someone at Aberdeen and had admitted having been a member of the Communist Party many years ago. GARFINKEL was of the opinion that if this were true, RENO had given up any Communistic ideas long before he, GARFINKEL, had known RENO. GARFINKEL believed RENO was completely trustworthy and would not give secret information to any foreign country. GARFINKEL felt that RENO might possibly have known some of the five employees who were discharged from the Aberdeen Proving Ground during 1946 because of their affiliation with the Communist Party but to his own knowledge, he knew of no association between RENO and any of these individuals.

With reference to the individuals named by GARFINKEL as RENO's close

Kisseloff-4958

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BA 65-1642

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associates at work, it is pointed out that all of the individuals except WILKINSON and SAMOUSAKIS have been previously interviewed.

HARRY MENCKE, civilian investigator, Post Intelligence, Aberdeen Proving Ground, advised records of his office contain nothing of a derogatory nature concerning JOHN WILKINSON. With reference to SAMOUSAKIS, MENCKE advised that either SAMOUSAKIS or JAMES PREVAS was considered by his office to have been the "Greek named JIM" who had been reported to be one of the individuals who during 1946 had passed around for signatures, a petition protesting the discharge of the above mentioned five employees at Aberdeen.

An indices check on the two names reflected that both individuals had signed this petition.

With further reference to the trip made to Washington, D.C., with RENO, GARFINKEL pointed out that he had contacted HANS HERTZ of the Naval Observatory who introduced them to other members of the observatory staff. GARFINKEL stated that he had known HERTZ when they were both students at Yale University and that that was apparently the first time that RENO had ever met HERTZ.

Mrs. MARSON or MARRON SHAW,
Request to Interview

In the report of SA EDWIN O. JOHNSON, dated February 15, 1949, at Denver, Colorado, a lead was set out for the Baltimore Office to consider the advisability of endeavoring to locate Mrs. MARSON or MARRON SHAW who was the landlady of Mrs. NATHAN SIRKIN in 1937 when the latter rented a small apartment at the corner of Broadway and Monument Street, second house from the corner, in Baltimore, and exhibit a photograph of FRANKLIN RENO to her to determine if he was the individual who visited STANLEY BLUMBERG.

Inasmuch as an interview with STANLEY BLUMBERG, which will be set out hereinafter, sets forth considerable data concerning BLUMBERG's association with RENO and RENO himself has admitted being a close friend of BLUMBERG, it was not considered pertinent to this investigation to interview the aforementioned landlady in order to establish the association between BLUMBERG and RENO.

LIBRARY RECORDS AT ABERDEEN
PROVING GROUND

On February 9, 1949, SA JESSE C. PARKER, JR., contacted H. R. ALPAUGH,

Kisseloff-4959

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Security Officer, Ballistics Research Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Aberdeen, Maryland, who furnished his records of the books and reports charged out to RENO. This list, which was carried on several library cards, was transcribed into notes, which are being placed in the 1-A serial of file 65-1642 for possible future reference in conjunction with other similar lists obtained from the Technical Information Service, and the lists of similar books and reports found in RENO's effects during permissive search.

The instant list reflected the names or abbreviations of the titles of books and reports RENO had charged out to him between the dates 4/2/43 and 5/9/47. According to ALPAUGH, these records were the earliest available at the BRL.

On February 17, 1949, Special Agents JESSE F. FARR and JESSE C. PARKER, JR., contacted Colonel GEORGE B. JARRETT, Director, Technical Information Service, Aberdeen Proving Ground, for information concerning the history of the libraries at Aberdeen Proving Ground for the purpose of determining whether or not the above mentioned records constituted the earliest records kept reflecting use by members of the personnel staff of the material available in the official libraries. Colonel JARRETT gave the following information:

Before the creation, in 1940, of the Ballistics Research Laboratory, the staff which had been conducting research was small. This staff was quartered in the third wing, second floor of the present Headquarters Building, and each individual had his own small library, plus free access to a relatively small accumulation of generally unclassified books and materials which were stored on the first floor of the same building. There was apparently no system of charging these books to the staff members.

When the BRL was established in 1940, an attempt was made to set up a central library, necessary reference books and materials being drawn from various sources. But it was not until about 1943, when General QUINTON put Circular 8 into effect, outlining security regulations, that any real and permanent system of book-charge-outs were set up. Colonel JARRETT stated that to his knowledge no records of books used by BRL personnel was available covering the time prior to 1943, and that this included classified material.

It is noted that this recollection is consistent with the records furnished by ALPAUGH, mentioned above.

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BANK ACCOUNT, FOREST PARK OFFICE,
UNION TRUST COMPANY, BALTIMORE, MD.

The following investigation was conducted by SA JESSE C. PARKER, Jr.:

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Based on information previously furnished by MARY KNETTLES that a friend of FRANKLIN RENO, whose identity was unknown to her, had during December, 1946, or January, 1947, opened a bank account for RENO in a bank located near Garrison Boulevard and Liberty Heights, Baltimore, the agent contacted GERARD T. BURGER, Manager, Forest Park Office, Union Trust Company, 3817 Liberty Heights Avenue, who advised that an account was opened in RENO's name on January 6, 1947, by Dr. J. V. LEWIS of the Aberdeen Proving Ground.

According to BURGER, this was a savings account with the following recent entries:

Deposit - 1/9/48 - \$308.95
 Withdrawal - 3/29/48 - \$150.00
 Deposit - 5/21/48 - \$700.00.

BURGER was reluctant to furnish details of the account, but furnished the foregoing in order to illustrate a discrepancy which apparently existed between the bank's records of the account and those of RENO. BURGER pointed out that RENO had recently requested his account be transferred to the Central Bank and Trust Company of Denver, Colorado, the request having been made by that bank by letter dated 1/13/49. BURGER stated that the amount requested transferred was considerably less than the amount on deposit.

Other information furnished by BURGER was the fact that on the opening of the account, RENO's address was given as Room 943, University Hospital, and his address at the time of the request for transfer was Route 5, Box 3784, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

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On February 10, 1949, the agent contacted Baltimore Confidential Informant T-3, Union Trust Company, St. Paul and Baltimore Streets, for the purpose of attempting to determine whether or not that bank had permanent records of the checks deposited and written by RENO. [redacted] advised that his bank did not use a Recordak system, and that there was no way of determining the names of payors and payees on the checks RENO deposited and wrote. He did, however, determine that some of the more recent checks written by RENO on his separate checking account had not as yet been returned to RENO and that those which were not made out to the University Hospital were made out to the following individuals:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Payee</u>	<u>Cleared</u>
7/6/48	\$200.00	Dr. T. NELSON CAREY	First National Bank, Baltimore
7/9/48	20.00	Mrs. T. T. CULLEN	First National Bank, Baltimore
9/15/48	15.00	HENRY M. COBB	First National Bank, Aberdeen, Md.
9/15/48	15.00	HENRY M. COBB	First National Bank, Aberdeen, Md.
11/16/48	25.00	Dr. R. W. GORDON	International Trust Co., Denver, Col.

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The name H. M. COBB is included in a list of character references given by ABRAHAM KOTELCHUCK during his appeal to the War Department for a re-hearing concerning his discharge from Aberdeen Proving Ground. according to the Aberdeen, Maryland, telephone directory and the directory of the Aberdeen Proving Ground, a HENRY M. COBB lives at 35 Swan Street, Aberdeen, Maryland, and a H. M. COBB works at Aberdeen Proving Ground.

JOSEPH JAFFE,
Investigation regarding

By teletype dated March 1, 1949, the New York Office furnished the following information:

JOSEPH JAFFE interviewed at residence 7517 20th Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. JAFFE advised he is self-employed as a consultant. He stated he was employed at the Bureau of Standards, 1937-38, and left this position to return to University of Maryland to complete his education. He stated that he entered on duty at Aberdeen Proving Ground January, 1943, and voluntarily resigned August, 1945, for a better position at Johns Hopkins University. He left the latter position May, 1946, because of "security reasons." He was unable to elaborate on this reason for dismissal. He afterwards was employed assisting his father in his delicatessen in Washington. JAFFE stated that he was acquainted with VICTOR RENO. However, this acquaintance was confined to joint staff meetings of the Rocket Division in which JAFFE was employed and the Ballistics Division which RENO represented at these meetings. He denied any social acquaintance with RENO outside of the above mentioned meetings. He also denied being a member of the Communist Party or in any way affiliated with the Communist Party or Communist front groups. He denied knowing any individuals whom he believed to be Communist Party members and stated that he has never been connected with any Communist underground apparatus. He added that he had no knowledge of the Communist Party underground activities at the Aberdeen Proving Ground or in Washington, D.C. He recalled that sometime after he had left his position at Aberdeen Proving

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Ground certain individuals, whose names he did not recall, were released. He denied any association with these individuals. He also stated that he was not asked to resign from the Aberdeen Proving Ground for security reasons but left of his own free will. JAFFE stated that he had submitted weekly reports of an intelligence nature to Military Intelligence in Aberdeen. He stated that these reports were submitted at the request of an enlisted Army man who later became a Lieutenant. He was unable to recall the identity of this officer. He advised that he submitted these reports in care of a post office box in Aberdeen, Maryland. He recalled that this Army officer was particularly interested in information concerning sabotage. However, he does not recall submitting any reports of a significant nature. JAFFE advised that his wife's name is LEAH, that his father's is JAMES JAFFE and his mother's is ROSE JAFFE, and they reside at 4529 Iowa Avenue, Washington, D.C.

The Baltimore Office was requested to attempt to verify JAFFE's assistance as an informant to the Military Intelligence, and also to check the pertinent period of employment of JAFFE at Aberdeen Proving Ground and reasons for his resignation, and to ascertain any information available at Johns Hopkins University concerning JAFFE's dismissal for security reasons, which information it was requested be furnished to the New York Office in the event that it should become necessary to reinterview JAFFE.

By teletype dated March 10, 1949, the Baltimore Office furnished the following information to the Bureau, New York and Washington Field Offices:

[Baltimore Confidential] Informant [] advised JOSEPH JAFFE transferred from Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory to Aberdeen Proving Ground effective January 11, 1943. His position at Aberdeen Proving Ground was that of Associate Physicist in the Ballistics Research Laboratory. JAFFE voluntarily resigned 8/14/45 "to continue work at Alleghany Ballistics Laboratory." He, however, according to E. J. HARSCH, Security Officer for Johns Hopkins University at the Applied Physics Laboratory, Silver Spring, Maryland, began employment at this Laboratory in August of 1945. His employment was terminated by the Navy for security reasons April 5, 1946. Johns Hopkins University was directed to terminate JAFFE by letter from the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy, letter dated April 4, 1946. No additional information available from HARSCH, but report of JESSE F. FARR at Baltimore dated December 30, 1946, and entitled COGOG, IS-C, a copy of which was furnished to both Washington Field and New York reflected considerable more information concerning JAFFE. See index on page 68 for information regarding him and his wife, LEAH LEIVONITZ JAFFE. Records of Post Intelligence Office, Aberdeen Proving Ground, reflect JAFFE cleared to handle restricted data after complete loyalty investigation by 2nd Army Intelligence during August, 1944. With reference to JAFFE's claim of having served as

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informant for Post Intelligence officer, present civilian investigator confidentially advised that intelligence system described by JAFFE was in effect during 1943 but that when system was discontinued all records were destroyed. IO expressed doubt that JAFFE had served as informant since he was considered to be a poor security risk during time of employment. Intelligence Officer described by JAFFE was identified by present IO and was contacted but he did not recall nor did he believe JAFFE's services had been used as JAFFE claimed in retel. Inasmuch as he too was suspicious of JAFFE's loyalty, IO added the Army had received unfavorable newspaper publicity which revealed the method used as described by JAFFE in retel. The Army, at the time of the unfavorable publicity, destroyed all of their files regarding this system of investigation and therefore is unable to positively verify or discredit JAFFE's statement. JAFFE wrote to Dr. VERNE F. SWAIM during June 1946 asking SWAIM to serve as a character reference. In his letter JAFFE admitted having recently been discharged by the Navy for security reasons. He denied, however, ever having participated in Communist activities of any kind. In the event there is additional information regarding JAFFE in the possession of the Washington Field, which it would be desirable for the New York Office to have prior to another interview with JAFFE, it is suggested this be forwarded to New York.

HARRIET R. BROWN, Mrs. EMMA CHANDLER,
Interviews with

During the search of the desk of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO at the Wind Tunnel Building at Aberdeen Proving Ground by Special Agents JESSE C. PARKER, JR., and ROBERT E. MARGISON, a postcard was noted to RENO from HARRIET R. BROWN, 407 South Union Avenue, Havre de Grace, dated 2/24/46, to the effect that BROWN had located a room for "a friend" of RENO's.

It was ascertained that BROWN was presently employed by HERSEY, DONALDSON, WILLIAMS, and STANLEY, Room 1604, 1st National Bank Building, Light and Redwood Streets, Baltimore, as a Secretary, and was interviewed by Agent MARGISON in the lobby of the 1st National Bank on 2/7/49.

BROWN advised that she knew RENO very casually while she was employed at the Aberdeen Proving Ground from 1943 to February, 1946, and that, because he knew her home to be in Havre de Grace, he had asked her if she knew where he could find a room for "a friend of mine." BROWN stated that she called a Mrs. EMMA CHANDLER and a Mrs. HARVEY BRISTOW, both of 419 South Union Avenue, Havre de Grace, and, when they said they had an available

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room to rent, dropped RENO a postcard informing him that a room was available at that address.

BROWN could furnish no information regarding subject case, nor additional information of value regarding RENO.

Mrs. EMMA CHANDLER, 419 South Union Avenue, Havre de Grace, Maryland, stated that she recalled that HARRIET R. BROWN had called CHANDLER looking for a rented room for a friend of RENO's in February, 1946. CHANDLER said she told BROWN that there was an available room at CHANDLER's home, but that she never heard any more about it, and that RENO had never contacted CHANDLER to rent the room, nor had RENO ever brought anyone to CHANDLER's home looking for a room.

ANALYTICAL REVIEW OF RENO's
PERSONAL EFFECTS

The following investigation was conducted by SA RICHARD G. HUMSINGER:

On December 14, 1948, agents of the New York Office received written permission from FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO to search his personal effects, as contained in his barracks room at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland. This was subsequently undertaken by agents of the Baltimore Office, and on February 16 and 17, 1949, Mr. WILLIAM D. DICKENSON, Assistant to Colonel LESLIE E. SIMON, Director of Ballistics Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, examined the material in the Baltimore Field Office and at the Aberdeen Proving Ground. Mr. DICKENSON's task was to examine the material so that its significance relative to this case could be determined. This material is contained in the bulky exhibit of this case.

As DICKENSON finished each box of material or envelope, a notation was placed on the box or envelope identifying it and noting its significance. There follows a breakdown of each box or envelope so that if future reference to the material is necessitated, the searcher may refer to the following material:

The information included in the box marked "Handwritten Draft of Book" are general notes pertaining to ordnance and do not reflect any information, or any specific shell, rocket, or projectile. There is nothing of significance therein or any dissemination of restricted data. This box is marked A-1.

Information contained in the envelope "Sten Asklof" and marked A-2 was not reviewed by DICKENSON, as it is in the Swedish language.

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The contents of the envelope marked A-3 contained nothing of significance:

A letter from R. H. KENT, Associate Director of Ballistics Research Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Ground, dated August 29, 1948, to RENO referred to a project that was very highly classified and upon which RENO was not assigned. DICKENSON advised that RENO might have been disappointed that he was not assigned to this project but observed that RENO was on vacation at that time. DICKENSON stated that only five persons were aware of the project at the Aberdeen Proving Ground at that time and that only eight persons at Aberdeen Proving Ground have knowledge of the project at this time. This letter is marked A-4 and is contained in the envelope "Personal Correspondence," marked A-5. The remainder of the contents of the envelope marked "Personal Correspondence" is of no significance.

Included in the material was a British "CONFIDENTIAL" report on the firing of weapons from aircraft, dated May 15, 1941. DICKENSON advised that the report was important at that time due to the rapid development of higher velocity aircraft. DICKENSON opined that RENO would have been interested in this report from a mathematical and statistical standpoint rather than from an interest in the project. The British use of the term "CONFIDENTIAL" is the equivalent of the U.S. term "RESTRICTED". "RESTRICTED" data is maintained in files by the user of same, who may remove it and use it at his discretion. It may be noted that this report contains a notation by RENO at the bottom of the first page, noting its "RESTRICTED" classification. The note describing the examination of this report by DICKENSON is marked A-7 and is contained in the folder A-6, "Official Government Documents." The remainder of the contents in the folder "Official Government Documents" and marked A-6 is of no significance.

In the folder marked "McSHANE and KELLEY Correspondence" are included notes regarding the book on which they were collaborating and similar notations but nothing of restricted or confidential nature. This folder is also marked A-8.

DICKENSON advised that the papers marked A-9 include the list of projects RENO was supervising as of that date, February 2, 1942.

The box marked A-10 contained nothing of significance and DICKENSON observed that most of the notes were of a general nature and none indicated a project or could be identified with specific projects.

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A box marked "Typewritten Proof of Book," marked A-11, contained no information of significance.

Notes in the box marked "Old School Notes," A-12, were reviewed by DICKENSON and contained nothing of significance to this case.

After examining the material, DICKENSON advised that other than restricted personal things, the material consisted of:

1. Notes, published papers and texts on mathematics, statistics, and physics, the sciences used in ballistics.
2. Notes, extracts, references, and papers on publicly published material on ballistics.
3. Notes, extracts, references, drafts of reports on ballistic research conducted at the Aberdeen Proving Ground.

The British report, previously referred to, was classified "RESTRICTED" and the drafts of reports prepared by RENO and some of the reports of which ^{were} extracts were "RESTRICTED," although not marked so. All of the material was of a very basic nature, similar to that under Item 2, and was usually an extension or improvement over that. By "basic nature" is meant the work was largely theoretical and dealt with the flying behavior and the means of computing it of bombs in general with no reference to the performance of any specific bomb or projectile.

DICKENSON went on to state that the basic work performed was a necessary background and was capable of being applied to specific problems and weapons of various security classifications. However, the material examined contained no references to the application to highly classified projects and no reference could be so drawn without other knowledge. This background material was all applied by RENO and others at the Aberdeen Proving Ground as well as by outside agencies, such as the Air Force and the Navy. A large portion of the material, if given to an enemy, would be the equivalent of the publicly published results of other scientific research in physics, astronomy, and mathematics. The rest of the material could be of slightly greater value but this value would be lessened by the fact that the material was quite fragmentary and would be somewhat confusing to a highly skilled ballistian because there were often several drafts of the same report. These several drafts reported several methods of attack on one problem and the choice as to which draft to use would have been difficult.

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DICKENSON stated that RENO had access to and had in his files information of much greater value than found in the material examined. DICKENSON observed that if RENO had furnished information to any enemy, he could have furnished information which would have made the notes and material examined very insignificant and negligible.

Dr. ALAN ~~GALBRAITH~~,
Interview with

Dr. ALAN GALBRAITH when interviewed on February 17, 1949, by Special Agents JESSE C. PARKER, JR., and JESSE F. FARR advised that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO at the time he was endeavoring to obtain a position for STEN ASKLOF was in touch with a man at the Bell Telephone Laboratories in New York City whose name he thought might possibly have been WALKER. It was the impression of GALBRAITH that this individual might possibly have worked at Aberdeen and was a close associate of RENO. GALBRAITH also stated that he believed RENO had been in touch with someone at an observatory in Mexico but GALBRAITH was unable to remember the name of the observatory or the individual at the observatory.

GALBRAITH also stated that he recalled RENO's mentioning being in touch with a man who had been a sea captain in regard to getting ASKLOF a job. GALBRAITH believed that ASKLOF had had some experience at sea at one time and even though he had not, being an astronomer, he would know the principles of navigation and would, therefore, be suitable as a navigator.

On March 15, 1949, Dr. ALAN STUART ~~GALBRAITH~~ was contacted in his office in the Supersonic Wind Tunnel Building, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, at which time he furnished Special Agents JESSE C. PARKER, JR., and ROBERT E. SUNKEL with a letter he recently received from RENO.

This letter consisted of six pages and was written in RENO's handwriting. It was addressed "Dear Alan," and was signed "Franklin Reno." The return address shown on the first page was "4128 Bannock Street, Englewood, Colorado, February 17, 1949. The envelope was postmarked Old Albuquerque, New Mexico, February 19, 1949. Pertinent excerpts from the letter are quoted as follows:

"... You may show this letter to my friends at the proving grounds and I hope that you will do so. I wish that I could have gone down to the proving grounds after the New York episode but if I had done so, the newspapers might have found out that I was there and I would possibly have received even more wild publicity than they had managed

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to develop without knowing where I was I believe that this publicity was initiated by CHAMBERS, his associate, LEVINE, or someone directly related to what the Department of Justice refers to as the 'House Committee,' and that the expansion of the publicity was the result of activity of Washington reporters primarily. . . .

". . . The basis of my difficulty with the authorities is, of course, that due to the two famous questions which have now been asked of a large number of people: 'Are you, or have you ever been, a member of the Communist Party?' and 'Did you ever know WHITTAKER CHAMBERS?' I was, for about two or three years, a member of the Communist Party and the Department of Justice has, probably, several witnesses to prove it, even though I have not been a member of the party or engaged in any of its activities, for eleven years past. The second problem is, definitely, rather more difficult - I did know this nemesis CHAMBERS, although, of course, he was using a different name from CHAMBERS - he called himself CARL CROUSE. I have not pointed out to the Department of Justice that CROUSE rhymes with louse, since their attitude on this situation is not characterized by undue levity. Nevertheless, there is something definitely wrong with CHAMBERS, although I don't know what it is. CHAMBERS' only definite allegation against me which I am certain about is related to the Norden bombsight and that allegation is no good and I think that the authorities know that it is no good - I have not seen CHAMBERS since some time in 1938 and I did not see the bombsight until 1942. The most which I could have remarked to anyone in 1938 about any bombsight would have been a simple range-trail diagram of the type which appears in many published texts and has no necessary relation to any bombsight. I doubt that I did make such a diagram when I knew CHAMBERS but I am willing to concede that I could have done so. I believe that CHAMBERS produced the bombsight remark because he knew that I was associated with bombing and that the statement he made on the bombsight would make headlines. There is not much that I can do about CHAMBERS' bombsight remark except to point out that it is no good. In general, my difficulty resulting from the CHAMBERS' episode should not be underestimated, even though I have not seen him nor anyone like him since 1938. . . ."

The original of this letter is being retained in the 1-A serial of the instant file.

Dr. GALBRAITH pointed out that on reading the letter he had first given it to Dr. ROBERT KENT, Associated Director of the Ballistics Research Laboratory, and then had passed it on to numerous other friends and

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associates of RENO: He pointed out that the letter was exactly as he received it, with the exception of the two red pencil markings on pages 2 and 3, which had been put there by Dr. KENT. He further called attention to pages 4, 5, and 6, which had been shortened by cutting, commenting that such an act was typical of RENO, who was inclined to "edit" very carefully whatever he was writing.

RICHARD F. CLIPPINGER,
Interview with

On February 17, 1949, Special Agents JESSE C. PARKER, JR., and JESSE F. FARR interviewed RICHARD F. CLIPPINGER, 102 O'Neill Court, Havre de Grace, Maryland, who is head of the Air Flow Branch of the Ballistic Research Laboratories at the Aberdeen Proving Ground.

CLIPPINGER advised that he had entered on duty at Aberdeen in May of 1944, and became acquainted with FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO at that time. He added he knew him until RENO went on sick leave. CLIPPINGER commented that he knew RENO well enough to lend him money at times but was not an exceptionally close associate of his. He added that it was very difficult to be a close associate of RENO inasmuch as RENO's thoughts wandered considerably and it was hard to hold a coherent conversation with the man.

CLIPPINGER gave substantially the same information in regard to RENO's associates as those previously interviewed in this case with the exception that he commented that ESTHER LANDAU, wife of HYMAN LANDAU, and the wife of LESTER KUHN had done some typing for RENO. It was the opinion of CLIPPINGER that there was no significance to the fact that RENO had typing done by these two individuals. It was his impression that RENO would have had practically anyone do his typing and it just happened that it became convenient to have it done by these two individuals.

CLIPPINGER added that he did not believe RENO was the type person who would become a victim of the temptation to give information to the Russians or any other foreign power; in fact, he believed he would have more resistance than the average person. CLIPPINGER never discussed politics with RENO and their conversation was usually of a casual nature. He recalled, however, that RENO appeared to him to be a humanitarian who was interested in aiding the underdog. CLIPPINGER also pointed out that RENO was conversant with scientific data concerning the upper atmosphere and for this reason, CLIPPINGER consulted RENO on several occasions in regard to information of this nature.

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CLIPPINGER stated that RENO would occasional indulge in the use of intoxicating beverages to excess and at such times, information of a confidential nature may have been elicited from him. CLIPPINGER also stated that RENO was acquainted with ABRAHAM KOTELCHUCK, descriptive data concerning whom has previously been reported, but CLIPPINGER did not consider this to have any particular significance.

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INVESTIGATION AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND HOSPITAL

On February 28, 1949, SA JESSE C. PARKER, JR., interviewed Dr. T. NELSON CAREY, 1014 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, and he furnished the following information.

Dr. CAREY was RENO's physician during RENO's entire stay at the University of Maryland Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland. He had become RENO's physician because of the fact that Dr. JASTROM, now deceased, who had treated RENO at the Havre de Grace Hospital, had consulted with Dr. CAREY on several occasions. Dr. CAREY did not know the names of any of RENO's associates other than Mrs. MARY KNETTLES, whom he had seen visiting RENO frequently at the University Hospital, and RENO's brother, PHILLIP. Dr. CAREY also knew very little of RENO's personal life and affairs.

RENO was very ill with a disease referred to as Reiter's syndrome, "a presumably infectious disease, characterized by fever, urethritis, arthritis and kerato-conjunctivitis." It is associated with but not necessarily caused by one of the pleuro-pneumonia organs. It is sub-acute or sub-chronic and frequently associated with relapses which are usually successively milder.

While at the hospital, Mrs. ELIZABETH CULLEN, secretary to Dr. MAURICE C. PINCOFFS, head physician, University Hospital, did considerable typing for RENO, apparently on a book RENO was writing.

On March 3, 1949, Mrs. ELIZABETH CULLEN was interviewed by the writer in her office, Room 225, University Hospital, and she advised that she had done some typing for RENO, but that she had known very little about him or his friends and associates. Of RENO's visitors, she recalled only Mrs. MARY KNETTLES but knew nothing of the association with reference to the typing which she did for RENO. She stated that she typed over 200 pages of material which RENO had dictated to her. This material concerned the history of armament from the time of the Greeks up to the present day and was to be published by RENO, as she understood it, in book form. Mrs. CULLEN was unaware of the fact that RENO was collaborating with anyone else in writing this book.

Miss GRACE ELIZABETH SHAW, Technical Head of the Physical Therapy Laboratory, and Miss FRIEDA MICHELITCH, Head Nurse, 9th floor, University Hospital, were also interviewed by the writer but could furnish no pertinent information concerning RENO or his associates other than that Mrs. KNETTLES had been a very frequent visitor and that RENO's mother and brother had visited him a few times.

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INFORMATION FROM BALTIMORE
CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-1

Baltimore Confidential Informant T-1 advised SA JESSE F. FARR on February 21, 1949, that he had received a letter from FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO. In the letter according to informant, RENO commented, "I am undergoing investigation for radical activities which ceased 11 years ago." RENO added that this was what he had in mind when he was worried during his previous contacts with informant.

This information is set out as having possible bearing on whether or not RENO continued his espionage activities after his connection with CHAMBERS was severed.

STANLEY BLUMBERG,
Interview with

Special Agents JOSEPH C. TRAINOR and JESSE F. FARR on March 3, 1949, interviewed STANLEY BLUMBERG at the Aries Construction project, of which he is in charge at Westchester and Lawina Roads, Baltimore. BLUMBERG during the interview gave the following information:

He met FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, he believed, at a dance at the University of Virginia in approximately 1932 to 1934 while RENO was a student at the University. At this time BLUMBERG and RENO discussed the Catholic religion, BLUMBERG taking the view that scientists should keep an open mind in their decision as to whether religion had any validity. RENO during this conversation, being a Catholic, took the opposing viewpoint, maintaining that religious teachings should be taken as valid without the proof which BLUMBERG maintained should be forthcoming.

BLUMBERG and RENO occasionally met during RENO's stay at the University of Virginia and later when RENO obtained a position in Washington, D.C., BLUMBERG expressed the opinion that he met him by chance on the street one day, this being approximately 1937. BLUMBERG and RENO thereafter met in Washington, D.C., three or four times at the most. Then in approximately 1941 BLUMBERG and RENO met in Baltimore and saw each other as frequently as twice a week until BLUMBERG went with the Army Transportation Service in 1945. At this time, inasmuch as BLUMBERG was frequently at sea for a long period of time, they did not meet.

BLUMBERG commented that he did not know RENO as a Communist and it was his impression that there is not the slightest possibility that RENO

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would be the type person to be involved in espionage. BLUMBERG himself, upon being asked the question whether he is now or ever was a member of the Communist Party, answered that he is not a member of the Communist Party but refused to answer the remainder of the question. BLUMBERG admitted knowing PADDY WHELAN in the late 1930s and advised that he saw him two or three times at meetings. BLUMBERG denied that these meetings were Communist Party meetings. He also commented that he knew of no association between RENO and WHELAN and did not know whether WHELAN was acquainted with RENO. BLUMBERG himself had little association with WHELAN but believed that WHELAN would be the type person who was very impulsive and might possibly get involved in espionage.

BLUMBERG admitted having seen RENO at Aberdeen and stated that he, BLUMBERG, had some ideas for inventions which he believed might be acceptable to the Aberdeen Proving Ground. These ideas, BLUMBERG stated, he submitted to RENO for further development inasmuch as BLUMBERG's knowledge of chemistry and physics was quite elementary. One of BLUMBERG's ideas was that they might sprinkle metallic dust on a cloud formation and that bombing planes should go over their target at the time these cloud formations were over it. The metallic dust was to interfere with the radar equipment of the enemy and cause the bombing planes to have a comparatively safer trip. BLUMBERG had other ideas which he had given to RENO and which he considered might possibly have been beneficial to the United States in its military experiments.

BLUMBERG strongly maintained that he was strictly a capitalist at this point and believed in our form of government, that when he was younger he had other ideas but that being a building contractor had changed his ideas. He added that he did not recall discussing a Pan-American Highway with RENO but that he was interested in private capital financing a highway between the United States and South America. He added that this highway would be of military value as well as commercial.

In order to substantiate the impression that he was loyal to this country, BLUMBERG stated that he had offered a suggestion to Lt. Gen. LEVY, in charge of Army transportation, and that this suggestion was labeled as operation "Earmuff." The details of this suggestion were not discussed but BLUMBERG added that he had also suggested to a Colonel PALMERLEE at Washington, D.C., that the reserve medical officers of the Army be given a permanent status which would make them available in the event this country were to go to war and their services would be needed. BLUMBERG also commented that he had recently read statements of EUGENE DENNIS, National Communist Party Executive Secretary, and that these comments had

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indicated that the American Communist Party would not support the U.S. in the event of war with Russia. BLUMBERG maintained that he had no interest in the Communist Party in espionage and added that he was completely loyal to the United States. He added the Russians would certainly not consider him friendly to them, particularly in view of his opinion concerning private capital financing the Pan-American Highway or his preparedness views as expressed to Lt. Gen. LEVY and Colonel PALMERLEE.

BLUMBERG advised the agents that he would be very glad to cooperate with them in any manner, but it is to be noted that he refused to answer questions concerning his former membership in the Communist Party.

A description of BLUMBERG as obtained from observation is set forth as follows:

Height	approximately 6'2"
Age	38 years
Beard	Heavy
Build	Slender
Weight	180 to 190 pounds
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Black, slightly gray, close-cropped, very thin on top with a small spot almost bald
Peculiarities	Head bent slightly forward, has heavy lines from his nose to the corner of his mouth and several parallel lines on his forehead, crow's feet around his eyes, and has a weather-beaten appearance, smokes a pipe.

~~Mrs. MARY KNETTLES,~~
Interview with

On March 3, 1949, Special Agents JOSEPH C. TRAINOR and JESSE F. FARR interviewed Mrs. MARY KNETTLES, who has been interviewed previously in this case. Mrs. KNETTLES commented that a few days prior she had been in touch with STANLEY BLUMBERG regarding FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO and where she might get in touch with him. On this occasion she had telephonically contacted BLUMBERG's home and spoken with BLUMBERG's mother who had inadvertently commented that RENO had attempted to telephonically contact BLUMBERG long distance during the Christmas season.

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Upon subsequently talking with BLUMBERG himself, Mrs. KNETTLES stated that he seemed quite anxious that she not again talk with his mother, perhaps feeling that his mother might give information concerning RENO or BLUMBERG's contact with RENO which BLUMBERG did not desire. Mrs. KNETTLES to know. BLUMBERG therefore advised Mrs. KNETTLES that his mother was nervous and in ill health and that he would rather have her talk directly with him and that she might do this by telephoning him at his home between 6 and 6:30 P.M.

In addition, upon talking with BLUMBERG, Mrs. KNETTLES advised agents she received the impression from him that he was trying to "make light" of the telephone call from RENO inasmuch as BLUMBERG stated that he had never actually talked to RENO since he had never called him back. On this occasion, BLUMBERG inquired from Mrs. KNETTLES as to whether the FBI had been in touch with her. According to Mrs. KNETTLES, he was quite anxious to know whether any inquiry concerning the relationship between RENO and BLUMBERG had been made. Upon being told that an inquiry had been made, BLUMBERG seemed quite nervous. Mrs. KNETTLES added that BLUMBERG asked what she had told agents concerning him. She advised him that she had said he was a building contractor and a friend of RENO who had visited him at the hospital. Upon receiving this reply, BLUMBERG seemed quite relieved.

Mrs. KNETTLES commented that it was her impression from the entire interview with BLUMBERG that he was considerably perturbed over the RENO investigation. Mrs. KNETTLES made it quite clear that she gave BLUMBERG no information which she would have learned by the questions of agents regarding RENO. She added that she made a determined effort to give BLUMBERG the impression that she attached absolutely no significance to his association with RENO and she believed that she had been successful in creating this impression.

Mrs. KNETTLES, who appears to be somewhat of an alcoholic, stated that on four or five occasions she has met an individual at Paul's Restaurant and Bar on North Howard Street who has asked her who she is and where she is presently employed. She did not believe that this individual had in mind any romantic interest, inasmuch as he is considerably younger than she is. On the last occasion when she saw him, this unknown individual made some remark about a pumpkin, indicating that he had some interest in the HISS-CHAMBERS case. In talking with the bartender, Mrs. KNETTLES commented the bartender had expressed the opinion that this individual is one of the attorneys for ALGER HISS.

It is altogether possible that Mrs. KNETTLES, during a drinking spree,

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might have commented concerning her knowledge of RENO and this individual might possibly be joking with her concerning some comments which he overheard her make regarding this case. It is not recommended that any action be taken regarding the unknown individual who appears at Paul's Restaurant and Bar.

RENO CORRESPONDENCE WITH
ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND

On March 11, 1949, Confidential Informant #103 furnished SA JESSE C. PARKER, Jr., with a photostatic copy of a letter written by RENO which reads as follows :

"4428 South Bennock Street
Englewood, Colorado
January 11, 1949

"Colonel L. E. SIMON
Director, Ballistic Research Laboratories
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland

"Dear Colonel SIMON:

"I thank you very much for your very kind letter of December 22. I spent some time in the hospital a few days after my release by the New York Grand Jury but I am not much improved. I am on a few days vacation at present.

"Although much of the publicity which I saw on the case was highly inaccurate, the facts are extremely damaging. I will be glad to supply you with any information which you may desire about the case but I believe that I will simply forward this short letter to-day since it is somewhat over-due. The facts are eleven years old and they were not I believe, known to anyone at the Proving Ground except myself. I have had no relation whatever with anyone whom I believe knew them for almost eleven years but they are of such a character that some official action such as acceptance of my resignation or some other form of action to relieve the Proving Grounds of any further embarrassment due to either the publicity or the facts may be required. I do not know, of course, what action may be best from the standpoint of the Proving Grounds, and I have been proceeding throughout this case so as to avoid publicity in so far as it has been possible. I will write again in a

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few days and describe the facts in the case at some length. I have assured the Department of Justice that these facts were, I believe, known to no one at the Proving Grounds except myself.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN RENO

This letter is being placed in the 1-A serial of the instant file.

BERTHA I. HART,
Interview with

On February 9, 1949, Special Agents JESSE C. PARKER and JESSE F. FARR reinterviewed BERTHA I. HART concerning the above captioned individual, and she furnished the following information:

The data as set forth in referenced report dated January 28, 1949, reflected that RENO had written a short history of the Norden Bombsight and the experiment concerning it performed at the Ballistic Research Laboratory of the Aberdeen Proving Ground. At the time of this interview, Miss HART did not have access to the records and had erred slightly, in that RENO actually wrote a history of the work performed on the Bomballistic Tables rather than the Norden Bombsight. JOHN KELLEY had actually written the history of the Bombsight. Inasmuch as KELLEY and RENO were close associates, RENO had, in all probability, assisted KELLEY in the preparation of this history.

The above mentioned Bombsight and Bomballistic Tables histories were incorporated in a general history of the BRL, of which five copies were prepared. In the event it would be advantageous to review one of these copies, it was the impression of Miss HART that one is maintained in the Office of the Commanding General at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, and other copies are maintained by the Ordnance Department in the Pentagon Building in Washington, D.C.

Referenced report also indicated that RENO had collaborated with DAVID R. INGLIS. Miss HART reaffirmed this collaboration, but stated that it was not quite as close as she had previously assumed. She had previously been under the impression that INGLIS and RENO had jointly prepared a report concerning "the advantage of adding a supersensitive percussion element to the mechanical time fuse of the ninety millimeter AA shell." The records

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reflect, however, that INGLIS collaborated with BARRETT ~~BERKHOFF~~, a mathematician from Harvard University, in the preparation of this report.

RENO had, however, aided INGLIS to some extent in the preparation of this report and was frequently with INGLIS. Miss HART, in her previous interview, as reflected in referenced report, had minimized to some extent the association between her and RENO, indicating that they were rarely together over week ends. After reflecting on her statement concerning their association, she realized that they, on numerous occasions, spent Saturdays together. Miss HART remembered this quite clearly, inasmuch as during the summers of 1940 through 1941, they attended plays given by the Olney Theatre, this theatre being in the outskirts of Washington, D.C. During the winter, they attended Saturday matinees at Ford's Theatre in Baltimore, Maryland. It was the opinion of Miss HART that they attended these plays as often as three out of five week ends. After reconsidering the time when she originally began associating with RENO, Miss HART expressed the opinion that it was probably not until January or February of 1939 that they began to see each other frequently. While attending the aforementioned plays and at other times in RENO's company, Miss HART frequently saw individuals whom she knew but does not recall any occasion when they met friends of RENO, except on one occasion when RENO took her to Baltimore in order to buy her a radio. This was early during the acquaintance of HART and RENO, and RENO took Miss HART on this occasion to a furniture store, the name of which she believes was Hecht's, located either at the corner of Howard and Franklin Streets or near thereto. On this occasion, they went to see STANLEY BLUMBERG who was head of the Radio Department. This was before BLUMBERG had been in the Merchant Marine, according to HART. During Miss HART's previous interview, she recalled that she had stated at that time that she had met STANLEY BLUMBERG in Washington, D.C., and then afterward in a restaurant at Aberdeen, Maryland. It was her opinion that this was the first occasion on which she had met BLUMBERG, and that it was prior to having met him in Washington, D.C.

It is to be noted that referenced report regarding interviews with FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO and dated February 11, 1949, at El Paso and written by SA FREDERICK A. JOHNS, reflects that RENO stated that he first met BLUMBERG when he, RENO, called at the Aberdeen Proving Ground sometime in 1943 or 1944. Miss HART was definitely of the opinion that RENO and BLUMBERG were close friends at the time of her meeting BLUMBERG at Hecht's. HART added during the interview that she believed BLUMBERG and RENO had worked together in Washington, D.C., prior to that time. In addition to knowing BLUMBERG, RENO was acquainted with BLUMBERG's first wife. It is to be noted BLUMBERG was divorced from his first wife on February 25, 1939. Inasmuch as HART

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was confident that RENO had informed her that he knew BLUMBERG's first wife, therefore, RENO must have known BLUMBERG a considerable time prior to 1943 or 1944.

An employee of the Ballistic Research Laboratory in 1934, named H. S. BECKMAN, prepared a brief bomballistic table. Then, when the Army began using B17 bombers, the fact that they flew higher necessitated tables which would go to a height of 35,000 feet. They also necessitated tables which could compute to speeds of 250 miles per hour. The Chief of Ordnance in 1938 therefore suggested that bomb tables be undertaken which would be adequate for purposes of preparing bomb tables to widely varying conditions. The first tables were prepared for the Norden Bombsight in September, 1938. In 1939, the bomballistic tables were extended so that they were usable up to an altitude of 35,000 feet. In 1940, they were further developed so that they were usable at an air speed of 350 miles per hour. In 1941, with the advent of the B29 bomber, the bomballistic tables were extended so that they were usable up to a height of 70,000 feet and an air speed of 500 miles per hour. It was the impression of Miss HART that RENO would have been familiar with the development of these tables and with the manner in which they were used with the Norden Bombsight.

It was Miss HART's recollection that both RENO and his father had used the spelling RENO in their name, but that RENO's grandfather had spelled his name RENEAU.

ITEM FOR REINTERVIEW WITH
CHAMBERS

Report of SA FREDERICK A. JOHNS at El Paso, Texas, dated February 11, 1949, regarding the abovecaptioned case reflects that RENO upon interview advised that he had been instructed by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS not to transfer his position from the Ballistic Research Laboratory at the Aberdeen Proving Ground; RENO had informed CHAMBERS, according to the report, that he believed he could transfer his employment either to the Naval Gun Factory or to a position at the Spark Range of the Aberdeen Proving Ground.

It is suggested that during an interview with CHAMBERS, CHAMBERS be questioned concerning his instructions to RENO in this regard. It is possible, of course, that CHAMBERS instructed RENO to stay at the BRL because the BRL was considered important and there was no other espionage agent available at the BRL or available to place in the BRL. On the other hand, it is possible that CHAMBERS may have had someone operating in the

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Naval Gun Factory and this was his reason for advising RENO not to transfer there.

**SUGGESTED REINTERVIEW
WITH RENO**

A review of the above and previous investigation of RENO, together with a review of information obtained by the El Paso and other offices during direct interviews with RENO, suggested certain points on which it is believed that RENO should be reinterviewed. Accordingly, on March 9, 1949, the following teletype was directed to the Bureau, New York, El Paso, and Denver Offices, with suggestions concerning the reinterview of RENO:

Re FRANKLIN V. RENO. Rer  p. El Paso dated 2/11/49 by SA J. A. JOHNS. On page 4, paragraph 3, RENO described the sketch furnished to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as a schematic drawing of the range trail diagram with a bar across the top. Colonel LESLIE SIMON, Director, BRL, advises RENO probably not telling the truth in that even in 1937 he should have known better than to explain the Norden Bombsight in such an elementary manner. In addition, RENO knew STANLEY BLUMBERG in the early 1930s while RENO a student at University of Virginia according to BLUMBERG. BLUMBERG in interview also admitted knowing PADDY WHELAN and PHIL RENO but claims no connection between WHELAN and either RENO. RENO placed long distance telephone call for BLUMBERG around Christmas, 1948, according to MARY KNETTLES who appears cooperative. She learned about call through an inadvertent remark of STANLEY BLUMBERG'S mother. BLUMBERG subsequently states his mother is nervous and that KNETTLES should phone only when he is home. In rerep interview with RENO on February 7 last reflects RENO refused to discuss BLUMBERG without consulting attorney. El Paso report dated February 25 last reflects RENO claimed he decided not to consult attorney but tell what he knew re BLUMBERG. Apparently RENO is admitting only as much as he believes we already know. BLUMBERG stated he believes he met RENO on the street by chance during the time RENO was working Washington, D.C. He believed he saw RENO about three times while RENO lived in D.C. In approximately 1941, BLUMBERG advised he began to see RENO as often as twice a week but not that often when BLUMBERG was on duty in the Army Transportation Service. BLUMBERG did not recall discussing the Pan-American Highway with RENO but stated he himself had been interested in having private capital finance a road through Mexico to South America. MARY KNETTLES advised BLUMBERG inquired from her whether she had been questioned by the FBI and appeared very disturbed when told his name was mentioned. He seemed considerably relieved when she said she informed the FBI she believed BLUMBERG was a building contractor. There is no record

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at BRL according to R. H. KENT, Associate Director, of BLUMBERG's offering inventions to the Army. BLUMBERG stated he offered inventions to RENO to perfect because his, BLUMBERG's, knowledge of Physics was very elementary. Colonel SIMON reported receiving letters from RENO admitting participation in espionage more than 10 years ago. Dr. ALAN GALBRAITH, located at BRL, also reported to have received letter admitting RENO's membership in CP more than 10 years ago. It is possible RENO is deliberately attempting to make it appear by these admissions that he severed relations with the espionage rings when as a matter of fact he did not. It is suggested RENO be reinterviewed by the El Paso Office regarding BLUMBERG, the sketch he furnished CHAMBERS, and any participation in espionage subsequent to 1937 or 1938.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~RE: WILLIAM SPIEGEL AND ANNA STIFFMAN SPIEGELUNCERTAINTY REGARDING PERIOD OF
TENANCY OF APARTMENT AT 112 E.
MADISON STREET, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

By teletype dated February 8, 1949 the New York Office advised that WILLIAM SPIEGEL in his testimony related that he had been in a sanitarium, name or place not given, until July, 1937 and that he has a definite recollection that he did not move into the East Madison Street address in Baltimore until October, 1937. According to CHAMBERS, he, CHAMBERS, had utilized SPIEGEL'S apartment on East Madison Street, Baltimore early in 1937. Baltimore was requested to attempt to obtain documentary or other positive proof of the actual date when the SPIEGELS moved into the East Madison Street address.

On February 9, 1949 Special Agent JOSEPH E. CONDON interviewed Mrs. DOROTHY ZETLIN, Social Service Director for the Mt. Pleasant Sanitarium. This interview was conducted at Mrs. ZETLIN'S office, which is located in the Sinai Hospital. During this interview, she made available the Social Service file on WILLIAM SPIEGEL. Upon review of this file the following information was obtained.

WILLIAM SPIEGEL, who was suffering from chronic fibroid pulmonary tuberculosis, was admitted to the Mt. Pleasant Sanitarium, Reisterstown, Maryland on February 9, 1936 and was discharged on June 19, 1936, at which time his condition was rested. At the time SPIEGEL entered the sanitarium he was residing at 2430 Eutaw Place and while still confined at the sanitarium in May, 1936, his wife changed their residence address to 2321 Eutaw Place. The file revealed that as of November 4, 1936, SPIEGEL'S residence address was listed as 111 East Madison Street. It was noted that on November 10, 1936, Mrs. ZETLIN addressed a letter to this address requesting that he pay \$41.86, which was the balance due on the charge for his confinement during the interim February to June, 1936.

It was noted that SPIEGEL made many visits to the sanitarium and to the office of Associated Jewish Charities in Baltimore for a checkup subsequent to his discharge in June of 1936. Specifically, he made visits for checkup in:

- 1936 - September, November and December
- 1937 - January, February, March, April, May, July and October

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1938 - January, February, March, August and November
1939 - June
1940 - December.

During all of these visits, up to and including August, 1938, the subject continued to reside at 111 East Madison Street.

Beginning August, 1938, the subject's residence address was given as 1905 Bloomingdale Road, Baltimore, Maryland. Presently, the subject resides at 5104 Sunset Road, Baltimore, Maryland.

A further review of the file revealed that SPIEGEL was born in New York City during 1906 and he came to Baltimore in 1926. In 1932 he worked for one Julius Gutman's Store in the Photography Department. During the interim September, 1935 to January, 1936 he worked as a shoe salesman at the Hub Store in Baltimore.

In January, 1938 he was operating a business known as Kork-Craft Products, Inc., at 122 West Franklin Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

During one of the interviews had with Mrs. ZETLIN, SPIEGEL stated that his wife was born in Russia while her mother was visiting there. The date of this birth was not set out in the file. It was noted, however, that SPIEGEL'S wife's maiden name was STIFFMAN. During the year 1936 her parents resided at Cumberland, Maryland. In 1936, she also had a brother GEORGE STIFFMAN, who resided at 3803 Woodland Avenue, Baltimore, and a sister LOUISE STEINBERG, who resided at 2608 Quantico Avenue, Baltimore.

It should be noted that the information obtained from the above-mentioned file is in variance with all the testimony given by WILLIAM SPIEGEL, as set out in teletype received from New York dated February 8, 1949. Specifically, the teletype indicated that SPIEGEL insisted that he was in the Mt. Pleasant Sanitarium up until July of 1937, whereas, actually he was discharged from this sanitarium in June of 1936. In testifying he also indicated that he did not move into the East Madison Street address in Baltimore until October, 1937, whereas, his Social Service record, which is referred to above, indicates that he moved into this residence on East Madison Street in Baltimore in 1936.

The above information was summarized and other information contained in the files of the Baltimore Office on the same point was also summarized in the following teletype dated February 10, 1949 to the Bureau and the New York Office:

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ReNYtel February 8 concerning discrepancy in CJ testimony of CHAMBERS and WILLIAM SPIEGEL regarding the period of time when the SPIEGELS occupied the apartment used by CHAMBERS for photographic purposes at 112 East Madison Street, Baltimore. Mr. C. COMBS BURCH, President of the Burch Company located on the 1st floor at 112 East Madison Street and owner of the building at that address since 1928, after an exhaustive search has been unable to find any documentary evidence to confirm the exact dates of the SPIEGEL'S tenancy. BURCH recalls the SPIEGELS and his recollection is that the SPIEGELS occupied the second floor front apartment for a period of months, probably not in excess of one year, about 1936-37. Other Baltimore investigation to clarify tenancy of the SPIEGELS at 112 East Madison Street, Baltimore as follows.

Mrs. DOROTHY ZETLIN, Social Service Director for Mount Pleasant Sanitarium, Reisterstown, Maryland, who maintains her office at Sinai Hospital, Monument Street and Rutland Avenue, Baltimore, has supplied the following information from the Social Service file on WILLIAM SPIEGEL, identical with the individual involved in this case. SPIEGEL suffering from chronic fibroid pulmonary tuberculosis was admitted to Mt. Pleasant Sanitarium on February 9, 1936, and was discharged on June 19, 1936. Upon admission SPIEGEL was residing at 2430 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, and the file revealed that as of November 4, 1936, SPIEGEL'S residence address was listed as 111 East Madison Street, Baltimore, and that on November 10, 1936, Mrs. ZETLIN addressed a letter to SPIEGEL at the latter address. Further, the file revealed that subsequent to his discharge from Mt. Pleasant in June, 1936, SPIEGEL made periodic visits to the sanitarium and Associated Jewish Charities in Baltimore for a checkup of his condition during a period from November, 1936 to August, 1938, during which period he continued to give his residence address as 111 East Madison Street, Baltimore.

It is noted that 111 East Madison Street is probably in error and probably should actually be 112 East Madison Street as observation and the Baltimore Street address directories indicate there is no 111 East Madison Street; in fact, there are no addresses at all on the south or odd numbered side of the 100 block of East Madison Street, which is occupied by the side of the St. Ignatius Roman Catholic Church facing on North Calvert Street.

Further review of this file reveals the following. In 1932, SPIEGEL worked in the Julius Gutman Store, Baltimore, in the Photography Department. From September, 1935 to January, 1936, he was employed as a shoe salesman at the Hub Department Store in Baltimore. In January, 1938, SPIEGEL was operating his own business known as Kork-Craft Products, Inc., at 122 West Franklin Street, Baltimore. ANNA SPIEGEL, nee STIFFMAN, was born in

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Russia while her mother was visiting there, ANNA'S family coming to Baltimore from Cumberland, Maryland. Beginning August, 1938, SPIEGEL'S residence address was given as 1905 Bloomingdale Road, Baltimore.

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According to Baltimore CI [redacted] whose identity is absolutely confidential and who cannot testify before Federal Grand Jury, has advised that WILLIAM SPIEGEL applied for Social Security on March 18, 1937, giving his mailing address as 112 East Madison Street, Baltimore, and supplying the following information: born December 13, 1907 at New York City; father FRANK HARRY SPIEGEL; mother's maiden name FANNIE SILVERMAN; employer Kork-Craft Products, Inc., 122 West Franklin Street, Baltimore.

Miss REBECCA C. TANSIL, Registrar, Maryland State Teachers College at Towson, has advised that on January 19, 1938, ANNA STIFFMAN SPIEGEL, graduate of June, 1930, wrote her a letter requesting that a transcript of ANNA'S credits be forwarded to the University of Maryland, giving her return address as 112 East Madison Street, Baltimore.

From the above it would appear that the SPIEGELS were occupants of 112 East Madison Street, Baltimore, from at least November, 1936 until August, 1938, and that SPIEGEL in his testimony before Grand Jury has his dates moved up just about one year as to residence and sojourn at sanitarium.

SELECTIVE SERVICE INFORMATION

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On February 9, 1949 Confidential Informant [redacted] furnished Special Agent WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER a copy of Form SS-5, "Application for Social Security Account Number", which contained the following information:

Employee's Social Security Account No.	218-01-9725
Name	WILLIAM SPIEGEL
Mailing Address	112 E. Madison Street, Baltimore, Maryland
Age on Last Birthday	29
Date of Birth	12/13/07
Place of Birth	New York City, New York
Father's Full Name	FRANK HARRY SPIEGEL
Mother's Full Maiden Name	FANNIE SILVERMAN
Sex	Male
Color or Race	White
Business Name of Employer	Kork-Craft Products, Inc.
Employer's Address	122 West Franklin Street, Baltimore, Maryland
Date Form SS-5 filed	3/18/37.

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The employee's signature appears on the original of this form.

The reverse side of this form contained the information that the employee's last employer, according to Social Security forms received covering the second quarter of 1948, was L. Gordon & Son, Inc., 1050 South Paca Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

Instant copy of Form SS-5 is being retained in the 1-A section of this case file.

NEIGHBORHOOD INVESTIGATION IN THE
VICINITY OF 112 E. MADISON STREET,
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN dated February 17, 1949 at Baltimore, Maryland.

In referenced report it was pointed out that JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had stated that sometime in late 1936 he had used a second floor front apartment at 112 E. Madison Street, Baltimore, Maryland for the purpose of photographing State Department documents which he, CHAMBERS, had obtained from ALGER HISS. Subsequent investigation developed that 112 E. Madison Street was occupied by the following individuals: WILLIAM SPIEGEL, LAWRENCE O. TEACH, and C. ASHTON HOLLOWAY. Further investigation developed that WILLIAM SPIEGEL'S wife, ANNA SPIEGEL, was listed in the 1937 Baltimore City Directory as also residing at 112 E. Madison Street. According to CHAMBERS, this apartment was made available to him by DAVID CARPENTER (DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN). WILLIAM SPIEGEL, upon interview at the Baltimore Office by Special Agents of the Baltimore Office, admitted to a social acquaintanceship with DAVID ZIMMERMAN but added that he did not know him very well.

In an effort to definitely place SPIEGEL'S residence at 112 E. Madison Street during the pertinent period and also to determine what photographic work was accomplished at 112 E. Madison Street, a lead was set forth in referenced report to interview LAWRENCE O. TEACH, mentioned above.

Pursuant to said lead, the following investigation was conducted by Special Agent PATRICK D. PUTNAM on February 23 and 24, 1949:

Mr. LAWRENCE O. TEACH was interviewed on February 23, 1949 at the Henry S. Horkheimer and Company, 1132 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, Maryland, TEACH'S place of employment. TEACH stated that he has lived at 112 E.

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Madison Street in a second floor rear apartment since August 1, 1930 and that his apartment adjoined that of the SPIEGELS. TEACH stated that he recalled the SPIEGELS very well and initially was under the impression that the SPIEGELS resided at 112 E. Madison Street in late 1931 or early 1932. After thorough interview and, specifically, upon mention that SPIEGEL was formerly associated with the Kork-Craft Company, TEACH changed his original statement and stated that he recalled that SPIEGEL, during his residence at 112 E. Madison Street, had tried to interest him in a cork mat which was used to place a dog's food tray on. TEACH explained that at the time that SPIEGEL had shown him this cork dog tray mat, he, TEACH, had a daschund dog and he had obtained this dog in October, 1935. TEACH estimated the duration of the SPIEGELS' residence at 112 E. Madison Street to be about one year. TEACH added that he never desired to cultivate the friendship of the SPIEGELS and that he never had any occasion to be in the SPIEGELS' apartment or to observe any of the SPIEGELS' visitors, explaining that he, TEACH, at the time was a traveling salesman and was away from home for periods of six weeks at a time.

Photographs of CHAMBERS and ZIMMERMAN were shown to TEACH, but TEACH recognized neither. TEACH stated that Mrs. SUSAN B. AMERHEIN, 2743 N. Calvert Street, Baltimore, might be of some aid in furnishing information regarding the SPIEGELS and their apartment. TEACH explained that Mrs. AMERHEIN was Secretary to the Burch Company, owners of the building at 112 E. Madison Street, Baltimore, at the time of the SPIEGELS' residence until October, 1947.

Mrs. SUSAN B. AMERHEIN was interviewed at the Henry S. Horkheimer and Company, 1132 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, Maryland on February 23, 1949. She explained that she vaguely recalled the SPIEGELS but that she could not recall the dates that the SPIEGELS resided at 112 E. Madison Street and that she never had the occasion to become familiar with the SPIEGELS or to visit their apartment. Mrs. AMERHEIN added that she was under the impression that the receipt records were still retained by the Burch Company and suggested that the Burch Company be recontacted for the purpose of obtaining these records. Mrs. AMERHEIN further explained that FRANK C. HORNEY, former Office Manager of the Burch Company, might recall the SPIEGELS. Mrs. AMERHEIN and Mr. TEACH both stated that they were under the impression that tenants in the second floor front apartment, following the tenancy of the SPIEGELS, were a Mr. and Mrs. PETER MILLER. TEACH stated that he had recently met Mrs. MILLER at "Maria's," a spaghetti house located at 300 Albemarle Street, where Mrs. MILLER was employed as a hostess.

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Mrs. PETER MILLER was subsequently located at 1735 Bolton Street, Baltimore, Maryland. Mrs. MILLER stated that she and her husband moved into the second floor front apartment at 112 E. Madison Street sometime in 1938, believed to be in the middle of 1938. Mrs. MILLER explained that the reason she recalled this date was because she had had an operation at that time. Mrs. MILLER explained that she was not acquainted with the SPIEGELS nor did she notice any evidence of photographic work having been done in the apartment.

Mr. HOWARD CARTER of the Burch Company was contacted and he stated that Mr. BURCH had made an exhaustive search for rent receipt records for the pertinent period with negative results.

Mr. FRANK C. HORNEY, 238 N. Franklintown Road, mentioned above, was interviewed on February 24, 1949, and he stated that he vaguely recalled the SPIEGELS but he could not recall their time of residence at 112 N. Madison Street nor had he had any occasion to visit the SPIEGELS' apartment.

EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION

Special Employee GECRGE C. BRIGHT contacted Confidential Informant (X) lu) in reference to ascertaining the complete employment record of one WILLIAM SPIEGEL. He advised that SPIEGEL, Social Security Number 218-01-9725, was employed June 12, 1937; March 6, 9 and 12, 1938; and June 9 and 12, 1940 with the Kork and Kraft Products, Inc., 19 S. Frederick Street, Baltimore, Maryland. In 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, March 6, 1946, March 6, 1947 and March 6, 1948 he was employed at L. Gordon & Son, Inc., 1050 S. Paca Street, Baltimore 30, Maryland.

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RE: HISS-CHAMBERS LIBEL PROCEEDINGS IN
U. S. DISTRICT COURT, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

With reference to the captioned matter, the following information has been furnished the Baltimore Office by Mr. RICHARD F. CLEVELAND, 2500 O'Sullivan Building, Baltimore, who is CHAMBERS' Baltimore attorney:

The pretrial examination of CHAMBERS was resumed in the office of WILLIAM L. MARBURY, Baltimore attorney for HISS, 1000 Maryland Trust Building, Baltimore, and continued for two days, February 17 and 18, 1949. EDWARD C. McLEAN, New York attorney for HISS, took over questioning of CHAMBERS in place of Mr. MARBURY. CHAMBERS was questioned in minute detail regarding the original documents in this case, identified by the Laboratory as Q1 through Q69, and also regarding the "pumpkin documents." After completing such questioning, Mr. McLEAN launched into detailed questioning of CHAMBERS for a chronological sequence of all contacts and associations between CHAMBERS and ALGER HISS.

The pretrial examination was not completed at the end of the day February 18, 1949 and a resumption of the examination was scheduled for March 11, 1949 but was again deferred on that date, because of illness on the part of CHAMBERS, to March 18, 1949. On March 18, 1949 Mr. MARBURY was out of town so the last day of the pretrial examination was again deferred and tentatively scheduled for March 25, 1949.

Although he has no way of knowing for sure, Mr. CLEVELAND believes that one more day of the questioning of CHAMBERS will probably complete the pretrial examination. Mr. CLEVELAND pointed out that Mr. MARBURY and Mr. McLEAN make no secret of the fact that the continuation of the pretrial examination of CHAMBERS is primarily for the purpose of exploring in preparation for the criminal trial of ALGER HISS on the charge of perjury in the Southern District of New York.

With reference to the actual trial of the HISS-CHAMBERS libel suit, the following article appeared in the Baltimore Sun on March 16, 1949, column 1, page 21:

"Trial of the \$75,000 slander and libel suit filed in Federal Court here by Alger Hiss, ex-Baltimorean and former State Department official, against Whittaker Chambers again was put off indefinitely yesterday by Judges William C. Coleman and W. Calvin Chesnut.

"A representative of the law firm of Marbury, Miller & Evans, local counsel for Hiss, requested that the civil case not be set down for

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"trial. The trial of Hiss on perjury charges is slated to begin Monday in New York.

"The case came up in the routine 'call of the docket,' a proceeding through which the judges attempt to set trial dates for pending cases. A similar deferment of the trial had been granted about a month ago. Hiss alleged in his suit that Chambers, a former senior editor of Time magazine, falsely accused him of being a Communist."

With reference to the actual trial of the HISS-CHAMBERS libel suit, Mr. CLEVELAND has stated that the date of this trial, if in fact it ever comes to trial, will depend on the outcome of the trial of the criminal suit against ALGER HISS charging perjury, which is scheduled for April, 1949 in the Southern District of New York.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~RE: ELEANOR NELSON SOYRINGBACKGROUND INFORMATION

By teletype dated February 14, 1949, the New York Office requested the Baltimore Office to furnish information regarding the current activity and residence of ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, which information was desired for the summary report being prepared in the New York Office.

By letter to the Bureau, with copies for the New York and Washington Field Offices, dated February 15, 1949 the following information was furnished:

A review of the Baltimore file of ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING discloses that the Washington Field Office has copies of all reports written concerning her with the exception of the report of Special Agent DAVID A. FISH, Boston, dated September 7, 1943, entitled "ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING; was; SECURITY MATTER-C" and the report of Special Agent JESSE F. FARR, Baltimore, dated July 23, 1946, entitled "ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING; was; INTERNAL SECURITY-C". Copies of the two reports referred to above were forwarded to the New York Office by referenced letter.

Since it is anticipated that the Washington Field Office will furnish the New York Office with copies of all reports maintained by Washington concerning ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, no reports other than the above are being submitted by this office.

Confidential Informants of the Baltimore Office have advised that ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING does not openly engage in Communist Party activities locally. She has, however, through these informants evidenced an interest in and has done some work for the Progressive Party of Maryland. It is likewise known that several local leaders of the Communist Party, including PHILIP FRANKFELD, MAURICE BRAVERMAN, HAROLD BUCHMAN and SAMUEL SCHMERLER, have been in contact with SOYRING during the past several months. Since ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING appeared before the Federal Grand Jury in New York City in December, 1948 she has almost continuously been in a drunken and hysterical condition, as a result of which several efforts have been made by local leaders of the Communist Party to have SOYRING leave Baltimore or enter a sanitarium for psychiatric treatment. She is at the present time temporarily residing at the home of SAMUEL and HELEN SCHMERLER, local Communists, 5603 Jonquil Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. However, SOYRING still maintains her apartment at 2115 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

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RECENT ACTIVITY AND PHYSICAL
CONDITION

By letter dated March 3, 1949, the Bureau advised that a reinterview with Mrs. SOYRING by Agents of the Baltimore Office had been authorized on January 6, 1949. The Bureau in referenced letter instructed the Baltimore Office to advise the results of such reinterview with SOYRING and, if the interview had not been conducted, the Bureau instructed Baltimore to advise as to whether Mrs. SOYRING'S condition had deteriorated to the point that an interview with her was not advisable.

The following information was furnished in Baltimore letter to the Bureau dated March 7, 1949, copies of which were furnished to the Washington Field and New York Offices:

Pursuant to Bureau authorization on January 6, 1949, to reinterview SOYRING, the following contacts have been had with her:

During telephonic communication with SOYRING on January 13, 1949, she advised that she did not care to be interviewed by Bureau Agents. Subsequently, several unsuccessful efforts were made to contact her, and, when SOYRING was last actually contacted by an Agent of this office on February 24, 1949, she said she still did not want to talk to the FBI about anything and had no information to furnish. She was again requested to contact the Baltimore Office if she ever changed her mind.

Accordingly, to date ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING has never actually been interviewed by Agents of this office concerning allegations in connection with this case made regarding her by CHAMBERS. According to Baltimore Confidential Informant C-66, whose identity is known to the Bureau, SOYRING'S mental and physical condition have improved considerably in the recent past. However, because of her condition and even, despite her condition, it is still desirable to interview her. Such interview will be conducted whenever she is willing and, if such interview ever materializes, the Bureau and interested offices will be advised of the results immediately.

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BA 65-1642

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RE: CLARIFICATION OF LABORATORY EVIDENCE,
Kc1 THROUGH Kc4 AND K340 THROUGH K342

By New York letter to the Bureau dated February 12, 1949, a copy of which was furnished to Baltimore, the Baltimore Office was requested to advise the New York Office just what specimens were referred to as Kc1 through Kc4. In this letter also, the New York Office stated that it was believed by that office that Baltimore was in possession of the signed statement of ALGER HISS dated December 4, 1948, which statement would contain an authenticated sample of the handwriting of ALGER HISS.

In response to the above letter, the following teletype was directed on February 15, 1949 to the Bureau and New York Office:

ReNYlet February 10 and Butel February 12 concerning primarily questioned specimens designated by Laboratory as Q1 through Q4 and known handwriting specimens of ALGER HISS designated by the Laboratory as Kc1 through Kc4. Baltimore has no copy of Bureau letter to Attorney General dated December 13, 1948 and no copy of Bureau letter reflecting results of Laboratory comparison of specimens Kc1 through Kc4 with Q1 through Q4. Likewise, Baltimore has no record of submitting specimens Kc1 through Kc4 to the Laboratory on November 29, 1948, which specimens the Bureau had identified in reftel as photostats of handwritten letters dated in April and May, 1936 from ALGER HISS to Mr. CASE, probably EDWARD WILLIAM CASE, real estate dealer at Westminster, Maryland. Photostatic copies of 4 handwritten letters from HISS to CASE dated in April and May, 1936 have been forwarded to the Bureau by Baltimore as follows:

One dated May 13, 1936 as an enclosure with report of Special Agent H. EDGAR LENTZ dated September 10, 1948 in case entitled "J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, wa, ALGER HISS, PERJURY." Original of this letter believed to be presently in possession of EDWARD McLEAN, attorney for ALGER HISS who is associated with New York law firm, Debevoise, Plimpton and McLean as set out originally in Baltimore letter to Bureau and New York City dated January 28, 1949.

Originals of three other handwritten letters from HISS to CASE dated April 13, April 16 and May 5, all 1936 were forwarded to Bureau as enclosures with Baltimore letter dated January 19, 1949, which letter also explained in detail the background of all four handwritten letters from HISS to CASE. Originals of last three letters presently in possession of RICHARD F. CLEVELAND, Baltimore attorney for CHAMBERS, as Bureau returned originals to Baltimore after making appropriate copies for Bureau file.

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If above four letters are ones referred to by Laboratory as Kc1 through Kc4, then Bureau must have obtained same from some other source than Baltimore as same were not furnished to Bureau by Baltimore on November 29, 1948, or date of furnishing same incorrect. Authenticity of four handwritten letters from HISS to CASE, furnished by Baltimore also unknown to Baltimore but originals are available and copies were obtained as outlined above.

Paragraph three of ref NYtel dated February 10 indicates New York believes Baltimore has statement of ALGER HISS dated December 4, 1948 bearing his own signature. Signed original and all copies of this statement forwarded to Bureau with Bureau copies of report of Special Agent FRANK G. JOHNSTONE dated December 4, 1948 at Baltimore by special messenger on December 5, 1948.

By teletype dated February 17, 1949, the Bureau advised the Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore Offices that Kc1 through Kc4 are photostatic copies of CASE letters obtained from the files of the House Un-American Activities Committee and submitted to the Bureau with the report of Special Agent LAMBERT G. ZANDER dated October 7, 1948. This teletype also advised that Kc1, Kc2 and Kc4 are identical respectively with K340, K341 and K342. In referenced Bureau teletype, the Baltimore Office was requested to determine the person competent to introduce K340 through K342 into evidence and to so advise the Bureau and other interested offices.

In response to the Bureau's request, the following information was furnished in Baltimore teletype dated February 18, 1949 to the Bureau, New York, Washington Field and Philadelphia Offices:

ReNYtel February 16 and Butel February 17 concerning introduction of certain documents allegedly written by HISS. As previously advised by Baltimore K340 through K342 presently in possession of RICHARD F. CLEVELAND, Baltimore attorney for CHAMBERS, business address 2500 O'Sullivan Building, residence 4110 Greenway, both Baltimore, Maryland. CLEVELAND recounts chain of custody of K340 through K342, reconstructed to the best of his knowledge and recollection as follows:

About August, 1948, EDWARD WILLIAM CASE, real estate dealer, residence and office at 211 East Main Street, Westminster, Maryland, produced them from his files, allegedly as letters written to him by ALGER HISS, before HCUA, Washington, D. C. HCUA retained them in their files but subsequently, apparently sometime during Fall of 1948, and with approval of CASE, turned them over to NICHOLAS S. VEZZANA, then employed as private investigator by HAROLD R. MEDINA, JR. of the New York law firm, Cravath, Swaine and Moore,

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BA 65-1642

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

representing Time, Inc. VEZZANA later turned them over to CLEVELAND and originals have remained in CLEVELAND'S files except for period when they were forwarded to Bureau by Baltimore, January 19, 1949, for examination and making of photographic copies. Originals of K340 through K342 have been obtained again today to SA FRANK G. JOHNSTONE from CLEVELAND for permanent possession so far as CLEVELAND is concerned.

However, CLEVELAND suggests that permission for permanent possession of same might be obtained from CASE since they are actual property of CASE. Since K340 through K342 can be returned to CASE after they have served their purpose in this case and since Baltimore has lawful custody of same, no effort will be made by Baltimore to obtain permission of CASE for such custody unless Bureau specifically so instructs. Perhaps Bureau desires these three documents be exhibited now to CASE for positive identification as he will probably be called upon to testify regarding same in any subsequent trial.

Originals of K340 through K342 being retained temporarily in Baltimore files pending disposition instructions from Bureau or NYC. As previously advised original of Kc3 believed to be presently in possession of EDWARD C. McLEAN, New York attorney for HISS of the law firm Debevoise, Plimpton and McLean.

As indicated above, the Baltimore Office took permanent possession of K340 through K342. In accordance with New York teletype dated March 22, 1949, the originals of K340 through K342 have been forwarded to the New York Office.

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RE: DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, with alias;
David Carpenter

ATTENDANCE AT JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

By teletype dated February 11, 1949, the Washington Field Office advised that investigation of ZIMMERMAN by that office through the Workers Alliance of America indicated that ZIMMERMAN was educated at the University of Virginia and Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. Baltimore was requested to check the records of Johns Hopkins University.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent THOMAS G. RYAN:

Mrs. MURIEL HARRISON, Registrar's Office, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, produced an attendance card on DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN. This card showed that ZIMMERMAN attended Johns Hopkins University during the Summer session of 1925 and took courses in English Literature, Italian and Journalism. ZIMMERMAN resided at 100 Jackson Place, according to the record produced by Mrs. HARRISON. There was no birth data or any additional information regarding ZIMMERMAN on file at the Registrar's Office, Johns Hopkins University. No record could be found on ZIMMERMAN at the Alumni Office or McCoy College, located on the campus of Johns Hopkins University. A review of the register of students at the University for the years 1925 through the year 1940 showed no one by the name of DAVID ZIMMERMAN in attendance at the University.

EMPLOYMENT BY BALTIMORE SUN

In referenced teletype of the Washington Field Office dated February 11, 1949, supra, the Washington Field Office also advised that the records of the Workers Alliance of America indicated that ZIMMERMAN had previously been employed by the Baltimore Sun newspaper.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent THOMAS G. RYAN:

HARRY HEDDERMAN, Supervisor of Payroll, the Sun newspapers, Baltimore, Maryland, produced a card reflecting the employment of DAVID ZIMMERMAN by the Sun newspapers from June 2, 1925 until March 15, 1928. ZIMMERMAN was employed in the Proof Reading Department, according to this record, and held the position of copy holder. He resided at 100 Jackson Place according to the record, and was single at the time. Mr. HEDDERMAN said he had no way of determining whether ZIMMERMAN worked for the Morning Sun, the Evening Sun or the Sunday Sun. Mr. HEDDERMAN could refer the

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Agent to no one who might have any additional information regarding ZIMMERMAN. He pointed out that ZIMMERMAN'S employment covered a period occurring over twenty years ago.

EMPLOYMENT BY MINERAL PIGMENTS CORPORATION, MUIRKIRK, MARYLAND

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN dated February 17, 1949, at Baltimore, Maryland. A lead was set forth in referenced report to endeavor to locate, near Laurel, Maryland, the paint company by which DAVID CARPENTER was employed sometime in the late 1930's. According to information furnished by JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, as set forth in referenced report, this paint company was located along U.S. Route #1 somewhere between Laurel, Maryland and Washington, D. C.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent PATRICK D. PUTNAM on February 21, 1949:

Mr. NORMAN DOUGLAS SCOWE, President of the Mineral Pigments Corporation, Muirkirk, Maryland, advised that the Mineral Pigments Corporation was formerly the E. M. and F. Waldo, Incorporated, this latter company having gone bankrupt in 1938. SCOWE stated that DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN was, as he recalled, employed by the E. M. and F. Waldo, Incorporated, as a paint chemist, from approximately 1929 or 1930 to late in the year 1932 or 1933. SCOWE explained that the records of the E. M. and F. Waldo, Incorporated were destroyed in a fire which occurred in 1938, that ZIMMERMAN was employed definitely prior to the fire, and that he recalled ZIMMERMAN vividly because he (SCOWE) and ZIMMERMAN commuted to and from Baltimore and also because they both worked as chemists at the time for the E. M. and F. Waldo, Incorporated. SCOWE stated that ZIMMERMAN was laid off due to lack of work.

SCOWE identified a photograph of ZIMMERMAN, shown to him, as being that of DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, and stated that he knew ZIMMERMAN by no other name than DAVID ZIMMERMAN.

According to SCOWE, ZIMMERMAN, at the time of his employment by the E. M. and F. Waldo, Incorporated, resided in an apartment or rooms that were attached to a synagogue, located in East Baltimore. SCOWE'S directions to reach this synagogue were to drive north on Broadway, turn right two blocks south of Baltimore Street, and the synagogue is located in the first block of this street (Pratt Street).

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SCOWE stated that he was not acquainted with ZIMMERMAN socially and that he never knew ZIMMERMAN to associate with either CHAMBERS or HISS or even speak of either. SCOWE added that he, SCOWE, was a classmate of HISS' at Johns Hopkins University and that if ZIMMERMAN did know HISS at the time that it was probable that ZIMMERMAN would have mentioned it to him. According to SCOWE, the only person that ZIMMERMAN had mentioned to him as being a close associate was one individual whose name SCOWE vaguely recalled as being SHAPIRO (phonetic), an editor of a magazine which SCOWE recalled as being "liberal and appealing to the aesthetic senses". SCOWE stated that SHAPIRO edited this magazine under a pseudo name and, as he recalled, was either a critic or a crony of HENRY L. MENCKEN, syndicate columnist.

SCOWE added that he was not aware that ZIMMERMAN had any hobbies and he had no knowledge of any photographic work engaged in by ZIMMERMAN.

SCOWE described ZIMMERMAN as the complaining type person who was a "talker" and not a "doer". SCOWE stated that ZIMMERMAN was quite critical of MENCKEN, previously mentioned, and added that ZIMMERMAN was the "pseudo-artistic type" who was constantly complaining about the economic conditions of the country. SCOWE stated that he had no reason to question ZIMMERMAN'S loyalty to the United States, however.

This same investigation regarding ZIMMERMAN'S employment by the Mineral Pigments Corporation at Muirkirk, Maryland was also requested in Washington Field Office letter to the Bureau dated February 23, 1949, copies of which were furnished to the Baltimore and New York Offices, and also as a lead on page 20 of the report of Special Agent JOSEPH E. KELLER dated March 10, 1949 at Washington, D. C. Also, in referenced report of Agent KELLER, a lead was set out for Baltimore to furnish any pertinent information concerning DAVID ZIMMERMAN which would help in locating the unidentified apartment used by ZIMMERMAN in Washington, D. C.

A thorough review of the Baltimore file in this case reveals the fact that all available information regarding this apartment used by ZIMMERMAN in Washington, D. C. has already been furnished to the Washington Field Office.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~RE: JOHN THEODORE HERRMANNINVESTIGATION TO LOCATE

By letter dated February 17, 1949 from the Washington Field Office to the Bureau, copies being furnished to the New York and Baltimore Offices, the Washington Field Office set out and summarized much of the available information regarding the identity, associates and activity of JOHN THEODORE HERRMANN. In the letter, it was stated that the files of the U. S. Coast Guard at Washington, D. C. reflected that HERRMANN had one insurance policy with the Veterans Administration; and a contact at the Veterans Administration in Washington, D. C. reflected that HERRMANN'S file had been sent to the Baltimore Office of the Veterans Administration on June 17, 1947. The Baltimore Office was requested to contact the Baltimore Office of the Veterans Administration for the purpose of locating HERRMANN so that he might be interviewed thoroughly regarding reported activities on his part in the Communist Party underground.

Such investigation was also requested in New York teletype dated February 17, 1949, in which the following information received from the Detroit Office was also set out: "JOHN HERRMANN has P. O. address Taylor's Island, Maryland but is presently in Mexico City, c/o Wells Fargo Express. Date of planned return not known. This information according to sister, Mrs. DONALD TEEL, 1714 Lindberg Drive, Lansing. Brothers are ROBERT C. HERRMANN, 923 Bay Circle, Coronado, California, and RICHARD HERRMANN, 218 N. Washington Street, Lansing."

The writer contacted the Regional Office of the Veterans Administration at Baltimore, and it was ascertained that on February 1, 1949 HERRMANN'S complaint file was forwarded to the Veterans Administration Regional Office #3070 at Brooklyn, New York. The files of the Veterans Administration at Baltimore also reflected HERRMANN'S correct address as 305 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. It was also ascertained that HERRMANN probably made current payments on the Veterans Administration insurance to the Veterans Administration District Office #2, located at 346 Broadway, New York City. It was also ascertained that HERRMANN'S insurance file was probably available at the VA District Office, located at 900 N. Lombardy Street, Richmond, Virginia. This information was furnished to the Bureau, New York, Washington Field and Richmond Offices by teletype dated February 18, 1949.

By teletype dated March 3, 1949, the New York Office advised that HERRMANN banks with the Peoples Loan, Savings and Deposit Bank at Cambridge, Maryland. The Baltimore Office was requested to contact the above bank to ascertain

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BA 65-1642

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

HERRMANN'S present location in Mexico and the date of HERRMANN'S expectant return to the United States.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent JAMES M. CLAYTON on March 8, 1949:

Mr. J. DORSEY JOHNSON, Assistant Cashier, Peoples Loan, Savings and Deposit Bank, Cambridge, Maryland, produced a letter from JOHN THEODORE HERRMANN, postmarked March 3, 1949 at Mexico City, Mexico, requesting the above-bank to mail his bank statements to him as JOHN HERRMANN, c/o Wells-Fargo Express Company, Mexico City, Mexico. Mr. JOHNSON stated this is the last address they have for HERRMANN since November, 1948 when he was reported to have been residing in Brooklyn, New York. Mr. JOHNSON expressed the opinion that HERRMANN might be aboard his sailing boat, as it was his practice to go to Florida every Winter in the boat.

Mrs. NAOMI G. ANDREWS, Deputy Collector of Customs, Cambridge, Maryland, could find no record of any registration for HERRMANN'S boat, but indicated that he might have registered the boat at Crisfield, Maryland; Baltimore, Maryland; Norfolk, Virginia; or Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Mr. JOE TOMBDIN, Star Route mail carrier, delivering mail at Taylor's Island, Maryland, out of Cambridge, Maryland, was located at the Post Office in Cambridge, Maryland and he advised that HERRMANN sold his property at Taylor's Island approximately two years ago and returned to Brooklyn, New York. He stated, however, that he still maintains his boat, which is a white, two masted sailing boat, with auxiliary motor, 38 feet long and 10 feet wide, named RUTH TAIT or TATE, and is known as a Smith Island shipjack type of boat. TOMBDIN accompanied Mr. and Mrs. HERRMANN part of the way to Florida aboard the boat last Winter and is presently looking after their boat for them this year.

He advised that both Mr. and Mrs. HERRMANN had returned to Brooklyn, New York and while he had no forwarding address to them he had recently received a phone call from Mrs. HERRMANN in Brooklyn, New York indicating that she and her husband contemplated a trip to South America. At that time she requested that all of her mail be forwarded to her address in Brooklyn, New York, but neither Mr. TOMBDIN nor the Post Office presently maintain any record of this change of address.

A summary of the above information was furnished to the Bureau and the New York Office by teletype on March 15, 1949.

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BA 65-1642

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RE: WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE

INVESTIGATION TO LOCATE BALTIMORE
APARTMENT OF CRANE

By teletype dated February 19, 1949, the Los Angeles Office furnished the following information obtained by Agents of that office during interview with WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE:

During the latter part of 1936 or early 1937 CRANE stated that he rented an apartment in Baltimore under his own name and that this apartment was adjacent to a big, new, colonial style church, either Unitarian or Universalist denomination. According to CRANE, this apartment was near a hotel described by CRANE as famous because H. L. MENCKEN dined there. The Baltimore Office was requested to attempt to locate the above-described apartment, to determine the period of CRANE'S residence there, and to obtain any other pertinent details.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent JOHN O. MONTGOMERY:

Upon the basis of information set forth in referenced teletype, a neighborhood investigation was conducted in the vicinity of Charles and Franklin Streets without locating any persons who knew CRANE.

The Baltimore City Telephone Directories for the years 1936, 1937, and 1938, which are maintained at the Enoch Pratt Library in Baltimore, were checked on March 1, 1949, and it was noted that the Baltimore Telephone Directory issued for the Summer of 1937 listed a WILLIAM E. CRANE, JR. at 14 West Franklin Street, and had a telephone listed under Vernon 3993. It should be noted that this is the only time this name appeared in any directory during the years 1936, 1937, 1938 and 1939. No other pertinent information appeared in any directory.

The records of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company were checked. However, they had no information regarding the above listing. All company records are destroyed after a five year period. Likewise, the records of the Baltimore Retail Credit Association were checked, but their files contained no information on CRANE.

Further investigation revealed that this apartment house was subleased by a Mrs. DELLA M. BOLTON of the Monumental Life Insurance Company, Baltimore, in 1935, and that she vacated these premises during 1943. At the present time Mrs. BOLTON resides at 506 Cathedral Street in Baltimore.

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BA 65-1642

On March 4, 1949 Mrs. BOLTON when interviewed advised that she had been extremely ill for the past two years and that she was not entirely normal. She indicated that due to her age and poor memory, she was unable to recall any of the tenants who may have resided with her at 14 West Franklin Street. Mrs. BOLTON stated that she had no records from which she could establish the period of tenancy of Mr. CRANE. However, she was certain that she must have sublet an apartment to him for she operated this house from 1935 to 1943. It was suggested that the Agent contact her son, JOHN J. BOLTON, who resided with her during the pertinent period at the Franklin Street address.

JOHN J. BOLTON, 1529 Park Avenue, who is presently employed as a clerk for the Maryland Slag Company, Sparrows Point, Maryland, advised that he definitely recalled BILL CRANE and that he resided with them at 14 West Franklin Street for a period of about four months during the Summer of 1937, the exact dates of which he could not recall. Mr. BOLTON described CRANE as being single, occupying the second floor front apartment, and was believed employed at that time as a photographer by either the Baltimore Sun newspaper or the Baltimore News-Post. Mr. BOLTON could furnish no information as to other activities on the part of CRANE, and he could not recall the names of any persons who may have resided in this apartment house during the time that CRANE resided there. He indicated that to his knowledge CRANE was not friendly with any of the other tenants, and he knew of no persons who may have associated with him during that time.

Mr. HARRY CLARK, Managing Editor of the Baltimore News-Post, Commerce and Pratt Streets, and Mr. HARRY HEDDERMAN, Chief Accountant for the Baltimore Sun newspaper, advised that they had no record indicating that CRANE may have been employed by them as a photographer during the year 1937. Both of the above men advised that if CRANE had been employed by them, they believed they would remember him, inasmuch as both men have been long-time employees for their respective companies.

In the event that additional background information is desired on CRANE, it is suggested that consideration be given to reinterviewing him for additional information inasmuch as a definite address has been established for him in Baltimore.

Unless advised to the contrary, no further investigation will be instituted along this line.

The apartment believed occupied by CRANE at 14 West Franklin Street is described as follows:

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BA 65-1642

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This building is a four story brick building with a single entrance on the right side. It stands adjacent to the Unitarian Church which is located on the northwest corner of Franklin and Charles Street. It was reported that the first floor of this apartment has always been occupied by a business establishment with the remainder of the house being subdivided into small apartments.

Dr. WALTER DORSEY, Dentist, has maintained an office in the adjoining building for the past fifty years, and upon interview stated CRANE was not known to him, and he could not furnish any information concerning other former tenants.

For the information of Bureau Agents subsequently interviewing CRANE, the interior of this apartment is described as follows:

The entrance leads into a long hall which runs approximately 40 feet along the right wall and leading from the end of the hall is a stairway leading up to the various floors. It should be noted that JOHN J. BOLTON stated CRANE occupied the second floor front apartment, which consisted of a living room with studio couch, bath and kitchenette. BOLTON further advised that CRANE often showed him photographs in his apartment. However, he had no recollection that CRANE had a dark room there or that he ever developed photographs there.

By letter dated March 14, 1949, the New York Office forwarded a photograph of WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE for exhibition to JOHN J. BOLTON to determine whether or not BOLTON recognized CRANE as the person who resided during the Summer of 1937 at 14 West Franklin Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

On March 18, 1949 Special Agent JOHN O. MONTGOMERY exhibited CRANE'S photograph to JOHN J. BOLTON, 1529 Park Avenue, Baltimore, and BOLTON advised that CRANE is identical with the person who resided with the BOLTON family at 14 West Franklin Street, Baltimore during the Summer of 1937. BOLTON was confident that CRANE was employed as a photographer with some concern in Baltimore because CRANE frequently showed BOLTON pictures which CRANE had made around Baltimore. BOLTON further advised that CRANE did not have a dark room in his apartment at 14 West Franklin Street, and BOLTON felt reasonably certain that CRANE did not develop any pictures in the apartment. BOLTON stated that if he subsequently recalled any additional information regarding CRANE he would immediately furnish same to the Baltimore Office.

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BA 65-1642

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On March 21, 1949 a teletype was sent to the Bureau and the Los Angeles and New York Offices advising that BOLTON had identified CRANE as being the person who had resided in the apartment at 14 West Franklin Street, Baltimore during the Summer of 1937.

INVESTIGATION TO DETERMINE BALTIMORE
APARTMENT USED BY CRANE FOR PHOTO-
GRAPHIC PURPOSES

By teletype dated March 9, 1949, the New York Office supplied the following information furnished to that office by CHAMBERS:

CHAMBERS stated that he still had no recollection that CRANE ever resided in Baltimore. Further, CHAMBERS stated that CRANE'S description of the apartment used for photography in Baltimore seemed to resemble the apartment of the SPIEGELS in Baltimore. Baltimore was requested to advise if the information furnished by CRANE concerning the apartment he used for photography in Baltimore, which information was set out in Los Angeles teletype of February 8, 1949, would seem identical with the apartment of the SPIEGELS in Baltimore.

In response to the above request of the New York Office, the following teletype was sent by Baltimore on March 11, 1949 to the Bureau and Los Angeles and New York Offices:

ReNYtel March 9 which in turn referred Los Angeles teletypes February 8 and March 2 re CRANE. In ref NYtel Baltimore was requested to advise if apartment described by CRANE as used for photography in ref LATel February 8 would seem identical with SPIEGEL apartment in Baltimore. Baltimore investigation has developed information that WILLIAM E. CRANE, JR. resided for about four months in the Summer of 1936 in second floor front apartment at 14 West Franklin Street, Baltimore, telephone Vernon 3993. CRANE was a photographer allegedly employed as such by a Baltimore newspaper but such employment could not be confirmed at Baltimore Sunpapers or Baltimore News-Post. No indication that CRANE developed or printed photos or operated a dark room at 14 West Franklin Street.

Only one witness, JOHN J. BOLTON, son of CRANE'S landlady, developed who recalls CRANE and could possibly identify him positively. If New York desires such positive identification, request Los Angeles furnish photo of CRANE for exhibition to BOLTON. Since probable definite address for CRANE has been developed in Baltimore, perhaps Los Angeles can develop further information in reinterview with CRANE which might facilitate further background investigation at Baltimore if such further investigation is desirable.

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14 West Franklin Street, Baltimore is a four story brick building with single entrance on right front. On immediate right facing 14 West Franklin Street is the Unitarian Church and churchyard located on northwest corner of Franklin and Charles Streets. On the left facing and immediately attached to 14 West Franklin is a long line of row houses extending the balance of the city block. According to reports, the first floor has been occupied by a business establishment with the other three floors subdivided into small apartments, first floor presently being occupied by a dress shop. 14 West Franklin Street is practically downtown and definitely not near any brewery.

In refLATel February 8 CRANE states photographing was done in someone's apartment located upstairs over an office, probably real estate office in two story building near brewery in residential district in central part of Baltimore. CRANE would hardly speak of his own apartment as someone's apartment. SPIEGEL apartment at 112 E. Madison Street, Baltimore was in three story building with Burch Company office on first floor. SPIEGELs also occupied second floor front apartment at this address which is about five blocks further out of downtown Baltimore in residential area but still in central part of Baltimore. Brewery located not too far distant and other buildings nearby might be mistaken for brewery.

Above would appear to indicate logically that CRANE probably did photographing for CHAMBERS in SPIEGEL apartment rather than in his own apartment at 14 West Franklin Street. Previous investigation indicates that possibly CHAMBERS had discontinued using SPIEGEL apartment before CRANE took apartment at 14 West Franklin Street, although SPIEGELs continued to live at 112 East Madison Street, until about June, 1938.

By teletype dated March 15, 1949, the Baltimore Office was requested to photograph the building where the SPIEGELs resided at 112 E. Madison Street, Baltimore and sufficient area adjacent to the building for identification, and to immediately forward these photographs to the Los Angeles Office for display to CRANE to determine whether this building was where CRANE did photographic work. Baltimore was also requested to furnish copies of such photographs to New York. In the same teletype the Baltimore Office was also requested to photograph the building at 14 W. Franklin Street, Baltimore, where CRANE resided and sufficient adjacent area, and to forward these photographs to Los Angeles for display to CRANE to determine if CRANE actually resided at that address. Baltimore was also requested to furnish copies of the latter photographs to New York for display to CHAMBERS.

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BA 65-1642

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Seven photographs each were taken of the building and vicinities of 112 E. Madison Street (SPIEGEL apartment) and 14 W. Franklin Street (CRANE apartment), both Baltimore, Maryland, and complete sets of photographs were forwarded to the Los Angeles and New York Offices (14 photographs in all to each office), by copy of Baltimore letter to the Bureau dated March 16, 1949. A similar set of 14 photographs, with the negatives, is being retained in the files of the Baltimore Office for possible future use.

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RE: INVESTIGATION TO IDENTIFY WOMAN WHO SUCCEEDED
CHAMBERS AS COURIER IN WASHINGTON UNDERGROUND
GROUP IN 1934

INTERVIEW WITH CHARLES WOOD COLLIER
AND NINA COLLIER

By teletype dated February 19, 1949, the Los Angeles Office supplied the following information which Los Angeles had in turn received from New York:

An effort is being made to identify the woman who succeeded CHAMBERS as courier in the Washington underground group in 1934. The woman was described as Jewish, small, dark. It is believed she worked in the Department of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C. as secretary for one Miss ANDRE EMEREE, known Communist. EMEREE allegedly was hired through the efforts of JOHN COLLIER, SR. or JOHN COLLIER, JR., who worked for the Department of Agriculture or the Department of Interior on a WPA project about that time. In referenced teletype the Los Angeles Office advised that JOHN COLLIER, SR. and JOHN COLLIER, JR. had both been interviewed with negative results in connection with the above. JOHN COLLIER, JR. advised that his brother, CHARLES COLLIER, worked on a WPA project for the Department of Agriculture in about 1934. JOHN COLLIER, JR. stated that CHARLES COLLIER and his wife, NINA, who was also formerly active in WPA work, presently operate the Indian Springs Farm, near Bethesda, Maryland. Baltimore was requested to interview CHARLES COLLIER and NINA COLLIER in an effort to identify the unknown secretary of Miss ANDRE EMEREE and the facts surrounding her employment.

Through investigation, Baltimore Agents determined that CHARLES and NINA COLLIER operate the Indian Springs Farm located near Darlington, Harford County (rather than Bethesda), Maryland.

CHARLES and NINA COLLIER were interviewed jointly by Special Agents JOSEPH C. TRAINOR and EDWARD G. GOUGH at their Indian Springs Farm on March 21, 1949 and advised that ANDRE EMEREE was entirely unknown to them and that they therefore had no knowledge whatsoever of any person that might have worked as a secretary for EMEREE. Mr. COLLIER advised that he had been employed for about three months in the early part of 1933 with the Indian Service as an administrator and subsequent to that, he worked from 1933 to 1937 as an executive assistant in the Soil Conservation Division of the Department of Agriculture. He recalled that a large scale transfer of personnel from the Soil Conservation unit to the Indian Service occurred

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BA 65-1642

in 1933 and suggested the possibility that he may have signed transfer papers or performed some other administrative functions in connection with the transfer of these persons. He suggested that it might have been possible that the unknown secretary to ANDRE EMEREE might have been among the people transferred from the Soil Conservation Unit to the Department of Indian Affairs. This was the only way that he could account for any connection between himself and his alleged recommendation of the unknown secretary.

Mr. COLLIER stated that WALTER WOHLKE was the most important member of the group of individuals transferred from Soil Conservation to the Department of Indian Affairs and therefore might be able to furnish the identity of some of the persons transferred. COLLIER was unable to recall the names of any of the individuals who were transferred. His only other association with the Department of Indian Affairs was in 1941 and 1942 when he was secretary of the National Indian Institute, an affiliate of the Department of Indian Affairs. Mrs. NINA COLLIER was unable to make any comment regarding the unknown secretary to ANDRE EMEREE. Mr. COLLIER advised that WALTER WOHLKE is presently employed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and believes that he is located in Washington, D. C.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~RE: WILLIAM ROSENINVESTIGATION TO LOCATE

By teletype dated February 23, 1949, the Washington Field Office advised that investigation was being conducted for the purpose of locating WILLIAM ROSEN so that he might be served with a subpoena calling for his appearance before the Federal Grand Jury for the Southern District of New York. The Baltimore Office was requested to contact MAURICE BRAVERMAN of Baltimore, who was ROSEN'S attorney at the time ROSEN testified in 1948 before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, to ascertain if BRAVERMAN had any information concerning ROSEN'S whereabouts.

On February 24, 1949, MAURICE BRAVERMAN, attorney, 15 S. Gay Street, Baltimore, was interviewed by Special Agents DANIEL F. McMILLIAN and DONALD A. SURINE. BRAVERMAN advised that he only represented ROSEN at the HCUA proceeding in Washington during 1948 and does not consider himself ROSEN'S attorney at the present time. BRAVERMAN heard about Thanksgiving or Christmas, 1948 that ROSEN had sold his business in Washington, D. C. BRAVERMAN claimed that he had not seen ROSEN in months and knew nothing regarding ROSEN'S present whereabouts. BRAVERMAN stated that if he learned anything regarding ROSEN'S whereabouts he would immediately contact the Baltimore Office.

On March 1, 1949 information was received by the Baltimore Office from Baltimore Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, that an unidentified individual called from Washington, D. C. to MAURICE BRAVERMAN, local attorney and Communist Party functionary, arranging to meet BRAVERMAN and PHILIP FRANKFELD, chairman of District 4, Communist Party, in Baltimore on the afternoon of March 1, 1949. The unidentified caller advised BRAVERMAN that it was very important that the (C) (4) unidentified caller confer with FRANKFELD. Confidential Informant [redacted] was of the opinion that the unidentified caller might possibly be identical with WILLIAM ROSEN.

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Accordingly, physical surveillance subsequently was initiated and the person contacting BRAVERMAN in line with the above information was definitely determined to be ROSEN. ROSEN arrived at BRAVERMAN'S office at approximately 11 AM, March 1, 1949, and at 12:15 PM the same date, BRAVERMAN telephonically contacted the Baltimore Office, advising that ROSEN was then in his office and was available for service of subpoena. The New York Office was contacted telephonically and that office requested that the Baltimore Office obtain a subpoena for service on ROSEN at Baltimore.

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BA 65-1642

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Accordingly, United States Attorney, Honorable BERNARD J. FLYNN, was contacted and a subpoena was issued calling for ROSEN'S appearance before the Federal Grand Jury, Southern District of New York. When BRAVERMAN was informed that a subpoena would be returnable 10 AM, March 2, 1949, BRAVERMAN pleaded that ROSEN would be unable to be present on March 2 and desired, if possible, to appear on March 3, 1949. With Bureau authority Agents McMILLIAN and SURINE served the Grand Jury subpoena on ROSEN at BRAVERMAN'S office at 2 PM on March 1, 1949, calling for ROSEN'S appearance before the Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York at 10 AM, March 3, 1949.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~RE: HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH - ASSOCIATESDR. ALBERT BLUMBERG

By letter dated February 25, 1949, the Washington Field Office advised that HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, a subject in the SILVERMASTER case and long known to the Washington Field Office, had recently advised that he was visited in about 1934 or 1935 by an individual whom he recalls only as "BLUMBERG." WADLEIGH stated that this BLUMBERG was at that time a Professor of Philosophy at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore and that he was patently a member of the Communist Party at the time he visited WADLEIGH. The description which WADLEIGH furnished of this individual indicated that this BLUMBERG is probably identical with the Dr. ALBERT BLUMBERG, subject of Baltimore file 100-95. The Baltimore Office was requested to furnish the Washington Field Office with several pictures of BLUMBERG in order that they could be shown to WADLEIGH. Referenced letter also stated that information available in the files of the Washington Field Office indicated that BLUMBERG taught at Johns Hopkins University from about 1929 until 1937. The Baltimore Office was requested to verify these dates.

A review of Baltimore file 100-95 indicated that Dr. BLUMBERG taught philosophy at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore from 1930 to 1937. By letter dated March 1, 1949 to the Bureau, with a copy for the Washington Field and New York Offices, a photograph of Dr. BLUMBERG with his wife, DOROTHY ROSE BLUMBERG, taken at a Communist Party dinner in Dr. BLUMBERG'S honor in November, 1942, was forwarded to the Washington Field Office for exhibition to WADLEIGH in an effort to effect a positive identification. It was pointed out in referenced letter that the enclosed photograph was reported to be an excellent likeness of BLUMBERG and that no photographs taken prior to 1940 were available to the Baltimore Office.

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RE: OBTAINING SPECIMENS FROM CHAMBERS'
PERSONAL TYPEWRITERS

By letter to the Director, Attention FBI Laboratory, dated February 25, 1949, the New York Office suggested, in a copy of this letter designated for the Baltimore Office, that Baltimore obtain specimens from all typewriters presently in the possession of the CHAMBERS family. New York advised that CHAMBERS had previously stated upon interview that his family has two typewriters in their possession and that he had no objection to the obtaining of specimens from them.

On March 1, 1949 Mrs. J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, R. D. #2, Westminster, Maryland, made available to Special Agent WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER Hermes portable typewriter #349260 Suisse, and Agent PFEIFFER typed two sheets of typewritten specimens from this machine, one sheet consisting of 43 lines of typewritten material made on bond paper, and the other being a 43 line carbon specimen made by removing the ribbon from the machine and typing directly on a piece of carbon paper placed over two sheets of bond paper.

Both specimens referred to above were initialed on the reverse side of each by Mrs. JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, using her initials E. C. (ESTHER CHAMBERS), together with the date March 1, 1949, in order to facilitate their future identification.

Mrs. CHAMBERS advised that this typewriter was purchased by her husband, JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, at R. H. Macy and Company, Inc., New York City, at Christmas time in either 1945 or 1946, for their daughter, ELLEN. The typewriter has been maintained continuously in the possession of the CHAMBERS family since that time, according to Mrs. CHAMBERS.

On March 1, 1949 Mrs. CHAMBERS also made available to SA PFEIFFER Underwood Standard typewriter #92695, and SA PFEIFFER typed two sheets of typewritten specimens from this machine; one sheet consisting of 39 lines of typewritten material made on bond paper, and the other being a 39 line carbon specimen made by removing the ribbon from the machine and typing directly on a piece of carbon paper placed over two sheets of bond paper. These specimens were also initialed on the reverse side of each by Mrs. CHAMBERS, using the initials E.C., and Agent PFEIFFER, together with the date, March 1, 1949, in order to facilitate their future identification.

Mrs. CHAMBERS advised that this Underwood Standard typewriter was purchased as a used machine by her on March 2, 1943, from the P. G. Coffman Company,

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BA 65-1642

CONFIDENTIAL

Westminster, Maryland. Mrs. CHALBERS produced, and has in her possession, a bill of sale to this effect. This typewriter has been maintained continuously in the possession of the CHAMBERS family since that time, according to Mrs. CHAMBERS.

All specimens referred to above were forwarded to the Bureau for the attention of the FBI Laboratory as enclosures with Baltimore letter dated March 2, 1949 with the request that the specimens be compared with the questioned documents in this case.

By Bureau letter dated March 4, 1949, the Baltimore Office was advised that the Laboratory had designated the above specimens as K700 and K701. The Laboratory reached the conclusion after appropriate comparison that the machines which were used to type K700 and K701 were not used to type Q5 or Q6 through Q69. The Bureau advised that specimens K700 and K701 were being retained in the Bureau's files.

CONFIDENTIAL

BA 65-1642

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RE: EFFORTS TO OBTAIN SPECIMENS FROM
THE HISS TYPEWRITER

MRS. HENRY KNOWLES, aka HELEN
KNOWLES FANSLER, SISTER-IN-LAW OF
PRISCILLA HISS

By report of Special Agent MAHLON F. COLLER dated December 23, 1948, the Detroit Office set out a lead for the Baltimore Office to contact Mrs. HENRY KNOWLES, sister-in-law of ALGER HISS, Route 1, Cedar Lane Farm, Preston, Maryland, and endeavor to secure any typewritten communications in her possession emanating from ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS. This lead was reset in the report of Special Agent DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN dated February 17, 1949 at Baltimore, Maryland.

On February 25, 1949 Special Agent WILLIAM C. PFEIFFER contacted ROLAND B. LANE, Clerk, Preston, Maryland Post Office in an endeavor to locate Mrs. HENRY KNOWLES. LANE advised that the correct name of the individual referred to as Mrs. HENRY KNOWLES is HELEN KNOWLES FANSLER, who resides at Route 1, Preston, Maryland.

Mrs. HENRY D. FANSLER (HELEN KNOWLES FANSLER), RFD #1, Preston, Maryland, advised Special Agent PFEIFFER on February 25, 1949 that she is a sister-in-law of PRISCILLA F. HISS, having been the wife of HENRY D. FANSLER who was killed in an automobile accident on September 27, 1948. HENRY D. FANSLER was a brother of PRISCILLA FANSLER HISS, wife of ALGER HISS. Mrs. FANSLER further advised that, to her knowledge, she has never received a typewritten letter from either ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS but has received handwritten letters from PRISCILLA. However, the letters from PRISCILLA have always been destroyed upon being answered. She went on to say that, after her husband's death, she went through his personal effects and failed to notice any correspondence emanating from ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS. Mrs. FANSLER stated that at the present time she has no correspondence of any nature in her possession emanating from ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS or any member of the HISS family.

LOCATION OF K41

By teletype dated February 28, 1949, the Baltimore Office was requested to advise the location of Laboratory evidence designated as K41, identified as letter to the University of Maryland dated May 25, 1937 from PRISCILLA FANSLER HISS.

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BA 65-1642

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

By teletype dated March 1, 1949, Baltimore advised the Bureau and the New York Office that K41 is presently located in the files of the Registrar's Office, University of Maryland, Lombard and Greene Streets, Baltimore, and will be produced under subpoena duces tecum directed to Mrs. FLORENCE T. STAFFORD, Assistant, Registrar's Office, as previously set out on pages 36 and 37 of the report of Special Agent FRANK G. JOHNSTONE dated December 23, 1948 at Baltimore. It was also pointed out in the above teletype that K41 had been returned to Mrs. STAFFORD on February 4, 1949 after the Laboratory had had an opportunity to examine the original.

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RE: PETER MICHELANGELO MAGRINI

By teletype dated March 1, 1949, the New York Office set out considerable information obtained from the files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service regarding YOLANDA MAGRINI and her husband, PETER MICHELANGELO MAGRINI. The Baltimore Office was requested to secure from Baltimore Confidential Informant 604, whose identity is known to the Bureau, all places and dates of employment available of PETER MICHELANGELO MAGRINI, birth date being given as March 1, 1900 at Cellina, Italy. Baltimore was also requested to attempt to secure any places and dates of employment on MAGRINI under the names, GUISSEPPE BROGELLI or GUIDO BROGELLI. It was indicated that MAGRINI might have used the latter names while employed possibly as an airplane mechanic at Los Angeles prior to 1935. In referenced teletype other places and dates of employment for MAGRINI were supplied as assistance to the Baltimore Office in covering the requested investigation.

The following teletype dated March 3, 1949 was transmitted to the Bureau, New York and Los Angeles Offices:

ReNYtel March 1, requesting full employment data on PETER MICHELANGELO MAGRINI. CI 604 advises MAGRINI, under Social Security number 119-05-5291, applied for Social Security July 6, 1937, giving mailing address 104 St. Mark's Place, St. George, Long Island, New York. Born March 1, 1900, Cellina, Italy. Father's name ALFREDO MAGRINI. Following employments listed:

December, 1937 - Brewster Aeronautical Corporation, NYC.
June, September and December, 1939 - La Cabana, Inc.-La Conga,
209 W. 51st Street, New York.
June, September and December, 1941 - Southern California Poultry
Company, 814 Turner Street, Los Angeles, California.
March, 1942 through September, 1945 - Central Metals Inc., 909 E.
51st Street, Los Angeles, California. It is to be noted
that this is the factory of MORRIS ASIMOV.
September, 1945 through March, 1946 - Southwestern Steel Rolling
Mills, 9901 S. Alameda Street, Los Angeles.
March, 1946 through December, 1947 - Metalcraft, Inc., 8029 Santa
Monica Boulevard, Los Angeles.
June, 1948 - Southwestern Steel Rolling Mills, Los Angeles.

This is the latest employment listed according to CI 604; however, Social Security records normally run six months late in their posting. CI 604 had no record of MAGRINI under aliases GUISSEPPE BROGELLI or GUIDO BROGELLI. It is noted there was no employment listed for years 1938 or 1940 for MAGRINI.

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RE: ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN - ASSOCIATES

MRS. JULES YANOVER, nee RUTH WARNKE,
INVESTIGATION TO LOCATE

By letter dated March 3, 1949 from the Washington Field Office to the Bureau, a copy of which was furnished to Baltimore, the Baltimore Office was advised that RUTH WARNKE was a former fellow employee of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN at the Railroad Retirement Board, Washington, D. C. RUTH WARNKE was employed as an economist by the Railroad Retirement Board on August 22, 1938 and she served in the Research and Information Service which was headed by SILVERMAN. WARNKE transferred from the Railroad Retirement Board to the Office of Price Administration on May 6, 1942. In July, 1942 RUTH WARNKE married JULES YANOVER, was, JULIUS YANOFF and JULIUS YANOVER, who was active from March, 1941 to February, 1943 in Washington, D. C. as proprietor of the Washington Bookshop. Referenced letter pointed out that Mr. and Mrs. YANOVER were last known to reside at 1302 N. Linwood Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. The Baltimore Office was requested to locate and interview Mrs. YANOVER regarding the activities of SILVERMAN during the time she was employed at the Railroad Retirement Board and to determine the names of other associates of SILVERMAN.

A review of the files of the Baltimore Office resulted in the location of a case entitled "RUTH YANOVER, was; INTERNAL SECURITY-C." In the report of Special Agent ELMER A. MADSON, JR. dated at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, April 21, 1945 the address of YANOVER was given as 90 Lothrop Avenue, Detroit, Michigan. Likewise, it was ascertained from the current Detroit telephone directory that JULES YANOVER is listed at 90 Lothrop Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, telephone Trinity 1-5157.

By letter dated March 8, 1949 from Baltimore to the Bureau, with copies designated for New York, Washington Field and Detroit Offices, a lead was set out for the Detroit Office to locate and interview Mrs. JULES YANOVER in accordance with the request contained in the letter from the Washington Field Office to the Bureau dated March 3, 1949. The photograph of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN enclosed to Baltimore with referenced letter from the Washington Field Office was forwarded to the Detroit Office for the assistance of that office in covering this lead.

HERMAN H. BARTIMER, INTERVIEW WITH

By letter dated March 9, 1949 from the Washington Field Office to the Bureau, a copy to Baltimore, the Baltimore Office was requested to interview HERMAN

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H. BARTIMER, a former employee of the Railroad Retirement Board in Washington, D. C., to ascertain the social acquaintances, associates and activities of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and any information concerning SILVERMAN'S acquaintance with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent EDWARD G. GOUGH:

BARTIMER resides at 1704 Eutaw Place, Baltimore and is employed by the Social Security Board in the Equitable Building, Baltimore, Maryland. He was interviewed at the Baltimore Office on March 14, 1949 and advised that due to the difference in their ages he was only casually acquainted with SILVERMAN while employed at the Railroad Retirement Board, and he knew nothing of the outside activities of SILVERMAN. He stated that during lunch hour periods SILVERMAN associated principally with JOSEPH BRYAN GLENN, who was in charge of the Actuarial Office in the Railroad Retirement Board; MURRAY W. LATTIMORE, chairman of the Railroad Retirement Board; Mr. SENTURI, assistant to Mr. SILVERMAN; and a Mr. KUZNETS, who is now deceased but whose brother is an instructor at the University of Pennsylvania. The KUZNETS are named SIMON and SOLOMON. BARTIMER was unable to specify which was the one employed at the Railroad Retirement Board and which was at the University of Pennsylvania. BARTIMER felt that outside social contacts of SILVERMAN with any employees of the Railroad Retirement Board would be confined to these individuals.

He named JOSEPH MUSKER of the Actuarial Department, still employed with the Railroad Retirement Board in Chicago, Illinois, and MIKE BERSHOD, formerly of the Actuarial Department, Railroad Retirement Board, now with the Census Bureau in Washington, D. C., as being employed at the time that he himself worked for the Railroad Retirement. BARTIMER said that these individuals did not have any greater acquaintance with SILVERMAN than himself. BARTIMER knew of no activities on the part of SILVERMAN which indicated that he was a member of any subversive organization, but stated that SILVERMAN had a reputation as being liberal in his views. However, the only concrete example of liberalism on the part of SILVERMAN that BARTIMER pointed out was the fact that SILVERMAN sympathized with the efforts of the CIO to organize the employees of the Railroad Retirement Board.

BARTIMER stated that HAROLD WOHL and JACK ELKIN were the most active employees in assisting the CIO to organize the workers and that WOHL and an individual named ~~UNTERBERGER~~ were reputed to associate with Communists; however, BARTIMER himself had no foundation for making this observation and was unable to specify any individual who had called this rumor to his

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BA 65-1642

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

attention. BARTIMER did not know if SILVERMAN was an associate of WOHL or ELKIN but thought it possible inasmuch as he was sympathetic to the CIO organization activities.

BARTIMER stated that he had no reason to believe that SILVERMAN was acquainted with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS and had never seen either of these individuals at the Railroad Retirement Board at any time or knew of any association between them and SILVERMAN.

BARTIMER stated that he did not believe that he would be in a good position to be aware of the associates or activities of SILVERMAN because the Actuarial Department, of which he was a member, and the economists who were under the supervision of SILVERMAN, did not mix to any extent.

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RE: PERSIAN RUGS GIVEN BY COLONEL BYKOV THROUGH
CHAMBERS TO ALGER HISS, ABRAHAM GEORGE
SILVERMAN AND HARRY DEXTER WHITE IN 1936-1937

THOMAS EDWARD SMITH, aka "BIG TOM",
INTERVIEW WITH

By letter to the Bureau dated March 11, 1949, a copy of which was furnished Baltimore, the Washington Field Office recounted an interview with FLORENCE TOMPKINS, employed as a maid by ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN from 1935 to 1945. According to FLORENCE TOMPKINS, three Oriental rugs were delivered to the SILVERMAN home at 2138 California Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. in the Fall or Winter of 1936. FLORENCE TOMPKINS stated that she aided the SILVERMANS in the selection of one of the rugs for themselves and that one of the remaining rugs was sent to HARRY DEXTER WHITE. She thought that ALGER HISS was to receive the third rug. She did not know how or by whom these rugs were originally delivered to the SILVERMAN apartment and she was not present when the two rugs, given to WHITE and HISS, were removed from the SILVERMAN apartment. TOMPKINS stated that she believed that THOMAS SMITH, aka "BIG TOM," now residing at Trappe, Talbot County, Maryland, was janitor of the building at 2138 California Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. during the above-mentioned pertinent period, and TOMPKINS believes that THOMAS SMITH may have assisted in the delivery or removal of the above-mentioned rugs from the SILVERMAN apartment. Baltimore was requested to interview THOMAS SMITH for any information substantiating FLORENCE TOMPKINS' statements or for any additional information that might be pertinent to this case.

THOMAS EDWARD SMITH, aka "BIG TOM" was located and interviewed by Special Agent JOHN O. MONTGOMERY on March 17, 1949 at his home in Trappe, Maryland. SMITH advised that he was the janitor in the apartment house at 2138 California Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. from about 1935 to the Spring of 1937. As the janitor he was in contact with the SILVERMAN family and frequently performed duties such as window cleaning and so forth. SMITH further advised that he was well acquainted with FLORENCE TOMPKINS, the SILVERMAN maid, and her sister, VIOLA TOMPKINS, who occasionally also worked for the SILVERMAN family. VIOLA TOMPKINS' married name is presently BROOKS, and SMITH stated that she could be reached through her sister, FLORENCE.

With reference to SMITH'S possible assistance in the delivery or removal of the three Persian rugs which were shipped to the SILVERMANS from New York City, he stated that he had no recollection about such rugs. In so

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BA 65-1642

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

far as he could recall, SMITH did not assist in the delivery of these rugs but did state, however, that it was his custom to receive such merchandise as janitor of the apartment house. Likewise, he had no recollection of ever removing any rugs from the SILVERMAN apartment. SMITH indicated that he would be in touch with FLORENCE TOMPKINS in the very near future and that he would discuss this matter with her. SMITH was furnished with the name of the interviewing Agent, the address and telephone number of the Baltimore Office, and he stated that if he subsequently recalled anything which might be considered of value in connection with this inquiry he would immediately communicate with the Baltimore Office.

A lead is being set out herein for the Washington Field Office to locate and interview VIOLA TOMPKINS.

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BA. 65-1642

LEADS

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THE ALBANY OFFICE

At Albany, New York

Will endeavor to ascertain through the New York State Bureau of Motor Vehicles the ownership of 1934 Ford sedan, Motor #18-1011772, prior to its registration by ESTHER CHAMBERS in Maryland on August 2, 1937. If no record of such ownership is located in New York State, it is suggested that the Philadelphia and Washington Field Offices be requested to endeavor to establish registration of this car prior to August, 1937, in Pennsylvania or the District of Columbia. (This lead was initially set out in Baltimore teletype to the Bureau, Washington Field, Philadelphia, Albany and New York Offices dated February 23, 1949.)

At Sudbury, Vermont.

Upon advice to do so from the New York Office, will interview ROBERT and LOLA HORTON, who are presently reported to own and operate The Inn at Sudbury, concerning their acquaintanceship with and their knowledge of the associates and activities of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, particularly any Communist Party or Communist espionage activities. (This lead initially set out in this report.)

THE BOSTON OFFICE

At Providence, Rhode Island

This lead should be held in abeyance pending instruction from the New York Office regarding coverage of same. If requested to do so by the New York Office, will locate and interview Mrs. JOHN ALFORD, formerly ROBERTA FANSLER, at the Rhode Island School of Design, in accordance with suggestions contained in Baltimore teletype dated March 3, 1949, to the Bureau, Washington Field, New York and New York Offices.

At Boston, Massachusetts

Upon advice to cover this lead from the New York Office, will ascertain the identity of the bank which used transit number 5-30 in 1934 and endeavor to identify the check on this bank in the amount of \$123.38 which was deposited on July 10, 1934 to the checking account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS at Riggs National Bank, Farmers and Mechanics Branch, Washington, D.C. (This lead initially set out in this report.)

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BA 65-1642

AT FRANCONIA, N. H.

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This lead should be held in abeyance pending advice from New York Office as to whether it is to be covered. Will locate and interview DAN KILEY, a landscape artist who, according to information furnished by Mrs. NINA COLLIER, was a close social companion of CLAIR LANING, described by Mrs. COLLIER as a frequent social companion of LENORE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE. The Boston Office should review the leads set out for the New York Office regarding CLAIR LANING, and interview DAN KILEY along the same lines and for the same purpose. (This lead initially set out in this report.)

THE CHICAGO OFFICE

AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS

Will locate and interview GEORGE and ETHEL BLACKWELL, reported associates of ALGER HISS, in accordance with the suggestions contained in the report of Special Agent JAMES L. KIRKLAND dated January 27, 1949 at Philadelphia, a copy of which was furnished to the Chicago Office. (This lead initially set out in Baltimore teletype dated February 8, 1949 to the Bureau, New York and Chicago Offices.)

THE DENVER OFFICE

If such interview not already conducted by the El Paso Office, will reinterview FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO in accordance with the suggestions contained in Baltimore teletype dated March 9, 1949 to the Bureau, New York, El Paso and Denver Offices.

THE DETROIT OFFICE

AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Will interview Mrs. JULES YANOVER, nee RUTH WARNKE, 90 Lothrop Avenue, former fellow employee of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN at the Railroad Retirement Board in Washington, D. C., regarding the activities of SILVERMAN and his associates during the time Mrs. YANOVER was employed at the Railroad Retirement Board. (This lead initially set out in Baltimore letter to the Bureau dated March 8, 1949, a copy of which was furnished the Detroit Office.)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BA 65-1642

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE EL PASO OFFICE

AT ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

If he is still available, will reinterview FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO along the lines suggested in Baltimore teletype dated March 9, 1949 to the Bureau, New York, El Paso and Denver Offices.

THE LOS ANGELES OFFICE

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Will exhibit to WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE photographs of the building and vicinity of 112 E. Madison Street (SPIEGEL apartment) and photographs of the building and vicinity of 14 W. Franklin Street (CRANE apartment), both Baltimore, Maryland, for the purpose of having CRANE select the apartment where he did photographic work in Baltimore and also for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not CRANE actually resided in Baltimore in an apartment at 14 W. Franklin Street. (This lead initially set out in New York teletype dated March 15, 1949 and in Baltimore letter to the Bureau dated March 16, 1949, a copy of which was furnished to the Los Angeles Office.)

THE MIAMI OFFICE

AT ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA

Will interview Miss BERTHA TYSON, 1844 Second Avenue North, and endeavor to obtain the following information: the exact length of time that the CHAMBERS family resided at 903 St. Paul Street, Baltimore; the present address of Miss TYSON'S nephew who resided with her at 903 St. Paul Street during the period that the CHAMBERS resided at that address; and any personal contacts between the HISS and CHAMBERS family during the period of the CHAMBERS' residence at 903 St. Paul Street, Baltimore. Photographs of Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS and Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS, previously furnished to the Miami Office by the Bureau, should be exhibited to Miss TYSON for identification purposes. (This lead initially set out in Baltimore letter to the Bureau dated February 16, 1949, copy of which was furnished to the Miami Office.)

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THE PHILADELPHIA OFFICE

AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Upon advice from the New York Office this lead should be covered. Will ascertain the identity of the bank which used transit number 3-34 in 1939 and endeavor to identify the check on this bank in the amount of \$15.00 which was deposited on April 4, 1939 to the checking account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS at the Riggs National Bank, Farmers and Mechanics Branch, Washington, D. C. (This lead initially set out in this report.)

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will interview CHARLES F. WAGNER at his place of employment, c/o HILYARD R. ROBINSON, 1927 11th Street, N.W. WAGNER presently resides at Accokeek, Maryland and during the late 1930's lived at Accokeek, Maryland at Longview Farm with LENOIRE THOMAS and SALLY RINGE. This interview should be conducted along the lines suggested in Baltimore teletype dated March 3, 1949 to the Bureau, Washington Field, New York and Boston Offices, in which teletype this lead was initially set out.

If not already done, will locate and interview the colored maid whose picture appeared under the caption "The Hiss Hearing" on page 1 of the Baltimore Afro-American on August 31, 1948, for possible information regarding past associations between ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. The possibility exists that the above-captioned is incorrect and that the colored maid pictured in the Baltimore Afro-American was actually a maid of the CHAMBERS family and not the HISS family. (This lead initially set out in Baltimore letter to the Bureau dated March 15, 1949, a copy of which was furnished the Washington Field Office.)

Will, if deemed advisable and not already accomplished, locate and interview GEORGE H. BUTLER, former State Department assistant of LAWRENCE DUGGAN; ELLIS O. BRIGGS, State Department career man and former DUGGAN assistant; PAUL C. DANIELS and HERBERT BURSLEY, both career men who formerly served under DUGGAN on one of the Latin American country desks. The above persons were suggested for interview by Mrs. L. R. MCKEE, former State Department secretary of LAWRENCE DUGGAN. The above persons, if interviewed, should be interviewed for any information regarding association between ALGER HISS and LAWRENCE DUGGAN, and regarding their knowledge of the

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activities of HISS and DUGGAN while employed by the State Department. (This lead initially suggested in Baltimore teletype dated March 9, 1949 to the Bureau, Washington Field and New York Offices.)

Through the House Committee on Un-American Activities and other sources, will endeavor to locate the original of the small typewritten slip of paper addressed to "KARL" and signed "H", which slip of paper CHAMBERS claimed was in the envelope containing the original documents in this case. When obtained, this slip of paper should be immediately forwarded to the Technical Laboratory of the Bureau for appropriate examination. (This lead initially set out in Baltimore teletype dated March 14, 1949 to the Bureau, New York and Washington Field Offices.)

Will locate and interview VIOLA TOMPKINS, formerly employed in part-time work for the ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN family at 2138 California Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., for any information in her possession regarding the delivery or removal of the three Persian rugs from the SILVERMAN apartment, which rugs were given to SILVERMAN for SILVERMAN, ALGER HISS and HARRY DEXTER WHITE by CHAMBERS on behalf of Colonel BYKOV. It is believed that VIOLA TOMPKINS can be located through her sister, FLORENCE TOMPKINS, who has already been located and interviewed by the Washington Field Office. (This lead initially set out in this report.)

Will interview WALTER WOELKE, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of Interior, for any information he may have concerning the identity of the unknown secretary of ANDRE EMEREE, former employee of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, alleged to have replaced WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as a courier for the Washington underground in 1934. (This lead initially set out in this report.)

Will refer in the attached report to the interview with HERMAN H. BARTIMER regarding ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. In this interview BARTIMER mentioned a number of other associates of SILVERMAN when employed by the Railroad Retirement Board in Washington, D. C. Probably some of these persons have been interviewed already by the Washington Field Office but such information is not available to Baltimore. The Washington Field Office will review the names supplied by BARTIMER during this interview and employ its own discretion in determining whether any of these persons should be located and interviewed regarding SILVERMAN. (This lead initially set out in this report.)

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THE NEW YORK OFFICE

AT NEW YORK CITY

and Albany

Will advise the Boston Offices whether or not interviews are deemed advisable, as set out herein, as leads for the Boston and Albany Offices, with Mrs. JOHN ALFORD, formerly ROBERTA FANSLER, Rhode Island School of Design at Providence, Rhode Island, and ROBERT and LOLA HORTON at Sudbury, Vermont. (This lead initially set out in this report.)

According to the report of Special Agent FREDERICK A. JOHNS dated February 11, 1949 at El Paso, Texas, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, upon interview, advised that he had been instructed by CHAMBERS not to transfer his position from the Ballistics Research Laboratory at the Aberdeen Proving Ground. RENO had informed CHAMBERS, according to referenced report, that he believed he (RENO) could transfer his employment either to the Naval Gun Factory, Washington, D. C. or to a position at the Spark Range of the Aberdeen Proving Ground. It is suggested that CHAMBERS be questioned concerning his instructions to RENO in this regard. It is possible, of course, that CHAMBERS instructed RENO to stay at the Ballistics Research Laboratory because the BRL was considered important and there may not have been any other espionage agent available at the BRL or available to replace RENO in the BRL. On the other hand, it is possible that CHAMBERS may have had someone operating in the Naval Gun Factory and that this was his reason for advising RENO not to transfer there. (This lead initially set out in this report.)

Will check the records of Mr. LEE FULLER, Sinclair Refining Company, 10 W. 51st Street, for a gasoline charge account in the name of ALGER HISS prior to October, 1938. (This lead initially set out in Baltimore teletype dated March 15, 1949 to the Bureau, New York and Washington Field Offices.)

Will exhibit the photographs of the building and vicinity of 14 W. Franklin Street, Baltimore, Maryland to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to ascertain if CHAMBERS has any recollection of WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE ever having lived in an apartment at this address. (This lead initially set out and the appropriate photographs forwarded to New York with a copy of Baltimore letter to the Bureau dated March 16, 1949.)

Will ascertain the identity of the bank which used transit number 1-100 during 1935-38 and endeavor to identify the checks on this bank deposited in the checking account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS at the Riggs

BA 65-1642

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National Bank, Farmers and Mechanics Branch, Washington, D. C., during the period from October 16, 1935 to June 1, 1938, as set out in the report of Special Agent (A) J. BERNARD COOK dated March 14, 1949 at Washington, D. C. (This lead initially set out in this report.)

Note: Leads are set out herein for the Boston and Philadelphia Offices to check out other deposit items to the checking account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS at the Riggs National Bank in Washington, D. C. Coverage of the above lead is being left to the discretion of the New York Office, and the New York Office is requested to advise the Boston and Philadelphia Offices whether or not it is desired that similar leads be covered in their respective territories.

Will consider the advisability of locating and interviewing CLAIR LANING, formerly employed by the WPA in Washington, D. C., presently in the advertising business and according to Mrs. NINA COLLIER, listed in the New York City phone book. Mrs. COLLIER has advised that CLAIR LANING was a frequent social companion of SALLY RINGE and LENORE THOMAS, and it is therefore possible that LANING might be able to furnish information linking ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS with RINGE and THOMAS and possibly establish HISS' affiliation with the Communist Party. (This lead initially set out in this report.)

Will advise the Boston Office whether it desires Boston to locate and interview DAN KILEY, a landscape artist of Franconia, New Hampshire, described by Mrs. COLLIER as a regular social companion of CLAIR LANING, mentioned above, and therefore possibly in a position to furnish the same type of information as LANING. Interview with KILEY would be along similar lines and for the same purpose as the interview with LANING. (This lead initially set out in this report.)

THE BALTIMORE OFFICE

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

* Will continue to follow the progress of the libel action instituted by ALGER HISS against WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in the U. S. District Court, Baltimore, Maryland and, in addition, report all information pertaining to motions and preliminary hearings conducted therein.

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BA 65-1642.

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

Baltimore T-1

[redacted] has requested that his identity be concealed because of the confidential relationship between a doctor and his clients.

Baltimore T-2

[redacted], Westminster Deposit and Trust Company, Westminster, Md.

Baltimore T-3

[redacted] Union Trust Company, Baltimore and St. Paul Streets, Baltimore, Maryland.

b7D

Baltimore T-4

[redacted], Equitable Trust Company, Munsey Building, Baltimore, Md.

Baltimore T-5

[redacted], Mercantile Trust Company, Calvert and Redwood Streets, Baltimore, Md.

Baltimore T-6

[redacted], Fidelity Trust Company, Charles and Lexington Streets, Baltimore, Maryland

The identities of Baltimore T-2 through T-6 have been concealed because of the usual confidential relationship between a bank and its clients, and because of the usual procedure of the Baltimore Office in treating information obtained from local banks as confidential.

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Kisseloff-5030

BA 65-1642

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ADMINISTRATIVE

Pages 84 through 86 of the attached report have not been omitted inadvertently. These pages were deleted after the entire report was in stencil form, after all pages had been numbered on the stencils in numerical sequence, and after the table of contents had been compiled and stencils cut. Therefore, the three pages were eliminated from the report without renumbering pages for the entire report in an effort to eliminate unnecessary work.

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Kisseloff-5031

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FILE NO 65-1642

REPORT MADE AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	DATE WHEN MADE 3/30/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/7 - 3/22/49	REPORT MADE BY FRANK G. JOHNSTONE	ASG hrh dep mhp kla
TITLE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS WAS ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R		
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: OTHERWISE		<p>No evidence of Communist or espionage activities by ALGER HISS developed through associates, former neighbors, or members of former "liberal group" at Accokeek, Md. Investigation in vicinity of various Baltimore residences of CHAMBERS failed to develop any evidence of HISS-CHAMBERS associations. No evidence developed of HISS ownership of American Oriental rug CHAMBERS claimed HISS gave CHAMBERS family in late 1935. Evidence developed and set out regarding Maryland registration of 1934 Ford Sedan by Mrs. CHAMBERS, Aug. 2, 1937, and subsequent trade-in on new 1937 Ford Sedan with Schmidt Motor Co., Randallstown, Md., on Nov. 23, 1937, involving also a cash payment of \$486.75. Files of various oil companies at Baltimore, Md., contain no record of any gasoline charge account for ALGER HISS. Neighborhood investigation in vicinity of Baltimore residences of CHAMBERS fails to develop any derogatory information regarding CHAMBERS' reputation, associates, and activities. Selective Service information re CHAMBERS set out. The CHAMBERS re-interviewed regarding reported burial of confidential documents on SPIER farm near Glen Gardner, New Jersey, in 1932-33, Mrs. CHAMBERS having admitted burying Communist literature only, which was recovered by her in Fall of 1933. Further investigation of FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN negative. Interviews with additional associates of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO set out, resulting in suggestions for reinterview with RENO. Nothing of significance found among RENO's personal effects. Investigation establishes residence of WILLIAM and ANNA SPIEGEL at 112 East Madison St., Baltimore, Md., from at least November, 1936, to June, 1938. No persons located who observed CHAMBERS</p>		
CLASS. & EXP. BY REASON - FTR DATE OF REVIEW	04/21/49			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 04/21/49 74-1353-3022 8246, 845		
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 Bureau 4 New York (1 SAAG THOMAS J. DONEGAN) (65-14920)		(COPIES CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE) Copy A.		

53 JUN 8 1949

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